Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,948.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	† DELHI	8090	.....	...
19th "	† MANTUA	10886	.....	...
26th "	† CALEDONIA	7856	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
26th "	ARCADIA	7003	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	794	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10313	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10886	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May	CALEDONIA	7856	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10490
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL RATES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 583,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly viz., on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
Braxfield Hall	5103	..	Feb. 3 1910
C City of Athens	5600	...	,, 18 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 1910	...
C City of York	7705	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	8407	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Multan	4984	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
C City of Calcutta	7912	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4934	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
D City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
D Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
D City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
C City of Poona	6197	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
C City of Calcutta	7912	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

VIA MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return ..	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ..	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 3rd Feb.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Feb.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 7th Feb.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M

† Or later on arrival of Sachsa mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Feb. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday, 7th Feb. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

2nd February, 1910.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BRIGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th February
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KORNER	5432	A. Foresti	1st April
BRIGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E Seberica	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KORNER	5432	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6000	E. Salnars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	29th April
AUSTRIA	7688	E. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 695*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 595 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	B. Cobol	7688	24th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.
HORNBY ROW.
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,682	R-bufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill ..	24th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW		YLOILO
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dalny)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Horaby Road Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."

THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5'5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,40,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND	£	750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnaraia, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.;

YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations in Law and Medicine, to be held in April, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1910. Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 31st January, 1910.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1910.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show.

THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1910.

Class 1. Smooth coated Fox Terriers.
" 2. Wire-haired Fox Terriers.
" 3. Pug, Lap and Toy Dogs.
" 4. Bull Terriers.
" 5. Greyhounds.
" 6. Bull Dogs.
" 7. Dachshounds.
" 8. Fox Terrier Pups (smooth or wire) under six months.
" 9. Australian Terriers.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Unless there are four entries in the class, the Committee reserve to themselves the right of not holding the same.
2. Dogs and Bitches will be classed and judged separately in classes where the entries are sufficiently numerous.
3. Prizes may be withheld or reduced if, in the opinion of the Committee, the exhibits in any class do not attain a fair standard of excellence, or if there are less than three bona-fide competitors.
4. An entrance fee of Rs. 2 first entry and Rs. 4 second entry will be charged for every animal entered in each class.
5. All entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, Mr. Douglas Bennett, of the Arthur Crawford Markets, Bombay.
First Entry closes on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1910.
Second and Final Entry closes on TUESDAY, 15th February, 1910.
No entrances will be accepted unless accompanied by entry fees.
No post entries will be accepted.
6. All Animals entered for competition must be in the Show Yard at 6-30 a. m. (Standard Time), on 24th February. The Judging will commence at 7 a. m. (S. T.)
7. Winners of Prizes will forfeit their right to same if they remove their Dogs before the General Parade, unless permitted to do so by the Committee.
8. Admission to the Horse and Dog Show, Rs. 2. Season ticket to admit Gentleman and one Lady, Rs. 5.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show.

Office:
MR. DOUGLAS BENNETT,
CRAWFORD MARKETS, BOMBAY.

ENTRY FORM.

Descriptive Return of Dogs to be exhibited at the Bombay Dog Show, 1910.

Class to be shown in.	Name of Exhibitor and Address	Name of Exhibit.	Age and Sex.	Breed and Pedigree, if known.

Please accept the above entries, together with Rs. in payment of entry fees.

To—DOUGLAS BENNETT, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Dog Show,
CRAWFORD MARKETS,
BOMBAY.

Date——

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 24th February, 1910, at 6-30 p. m.

BEN. H. MUNDY,
Honorary Secretary.

24th January, 1910.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1910.

THE ANNUAL BOMBAY DOG SHOW in conjunction with the HORSE SHOW will be held on 24th FEBRUARY, 1910. For Prospectus and other particulars apply to—

Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show,
Crawford Markets, Bombay.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

FIRST DAY.

1st Race	Koko	Won	odds on
2nd "	Grand Duke	"	6 to 1
	(Amendment on R. C.)		
3rd "	Rocksand	"	4 to 1
4th "	Not Yet	"	6 to 4 on
5th "	Sialkote		2nd
6th "	The Rooster		2nd
7th "	Ashroff		Won 10 to 1
8th "	Padsha		2nd

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY HORSE and DOG SHOW will be held on TUESDAY, the 22nd and THURSDAY the 24th February, 1910.

FOR HORSE SHOW Prospectus and particulars Apply to—

Capt. G. LUCAS,
Honorary Secretary,
Staff Quarters, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR DOG SHOW Prospectus and particulars apply to—

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of Sting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED ATONCE.

AN experienced and expert GRADUATE, who can conduct Office Correspondence. Apply sharp to the MANAGER of this Press.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 3rd to 16th February, 1910, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 7th February, 1910, on presentation of Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 P.M. Bombay time, on MONDAY the 14th day of February, 1910, for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the FEED of Animals, etc., in the Victoria Gardens as mentioned below from the 1st March, 1910 to the 28th February, 1911:—

(a) Supply of Beef and Mutton, etc.
(b) Supply of miscellaneous bazar articles—

Forms of tenders, contracts, etc., can be obtained free of charge for each of the supplies above referred to from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred and the successful tenderer in each case will have to deposit such further sum as with the original sum of Rupees one hundred will make up the amount of the whole deposit equal to ten (10 per cent.) of the contract amount.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Superintendent, Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Garden's Office,
Bombay, 1st February, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARGOVIND SHAMJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, deceased,

CHHOTALAL SHAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, residing at Kitchen Garden, outside the Fort, the brother of the deceased abovenamed..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten and in the tenth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 29th day of January, 1910.
Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p. m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1910, for the execution of the works noted below:—

(a) Construction of a Primary school at the junction of Kumbharwada and Sandhurst Road.
(b) Construction of a Primary school at Old Nagpada and Memonwada Road.

2. Forms of Contract, Specifications, &c. may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below:—

Item No.	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of tender.
	Rs.	
(a) ...	2,000	Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make the total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. of the contract amount will be made from the bills of the contractor whose tender may be accepted.
(b) ...	910	

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted for work (a).

5. Tenders enclosed in separate covers, signed and sealed, should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's Office up to the time abovementioned. The deposit to accompany each tender should be in cash or public securities. This will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I.M.E., &C.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality,
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 1st February, 1910.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

A RUBBER-TYRED OUTSIDE CAR, by Mullins of Cork; recently retyred, painted dark green, picked yellow; in very good condition. Rupees 500.

A SIDE SADDLE, by DAVIS, in very good condition, with Cope's patent Safety Stirrup. Rupees 65.

Apply to—
Major J. J. P. QUINN,
116th Mahrattas,
9, Queen's Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

(Kindly lent by the CITY of BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., LTD.)

BOMBAY'S FIRST MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Under the most distinguished Patronage of:—

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
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The Hon. Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie. K. C. S. I.
Major General J. C. Swann, C. B.
The Right Rev. The Bishop of Bombay.
The Very Rev. The Archbishop of Bombay.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Lady Jehangir.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH;
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH;
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH.

The World Renowned Withers Concert Party
AND
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ORCHESTRA.

Madam BEATRICE TREVOR...(The New Soprano.)
Madam MARGUERITE ELGY...(England's Leading Lady Pianist.)
Mr. CHARLES BENNETT .....(America's Leading Concert Baritone.)
Mr. HERBERT WITHERS...(England's Great Cellist.)

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Many works to be performed for the first time in Bombay.

POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 and 2. Unreserved, Re. 1. Subscription for Three Concerts, Rs. 8 and 5.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price.

20 Per Cent. of gross takings will be handed over to—

Goculdas Tejpal Nursing Fund.

Book early at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
WE PRESENT
"LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS."
(LA TRAVIATA.)

One of the greatest of modern cinematograph triumphs and a series of pictures rarely to be seen at the usual bioscope entertainments. Acted by some of the most eminent Italian artistes and is the second of the series, we commenced last week of great works, viz. "Othello."

THIS FILM IS UNIQUE IN THE HISTORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHY.
OUR INIMITABLE COMEDIAN
"MAX LINDER"
in another of his happy-go-lucky exploits,
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ON
SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 5TH
We shall present
NAPOLEON,
A GREAT AND THRILLING FILM
Story of this famous French Hero.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Morning Practice, 8 to 9.
Afternoon General skating, 6 to 8.
Night Session, 9-30 to 11-30.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.
SPORTS ON SKATES.
LOOK FOR LIST OF EVENTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

OT THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
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Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS:
BEHIND THE GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1910.
Larger and Better than ever.
Our all Star London and Continental Artistes
30 IN NUMBER 30
RETURN AFTER TWO YEARS' ABSENCE with something new under the sun.

FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, February 5th.

Doors open at 3 o'clock
Performance at 4 Sharp.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES ONLY.
See our daily Hand Circulars.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupee Seats.

N. B.—SPECIAL TRAMS will RUN after the Performance, from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.

For prices and further particulars see daily Handbills.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE,
Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE,
Manager.
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CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£.	1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	"	81,349
Annual Income	...	"	1,406,762
Assets	...	"	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A FAST WRITER, with good hand, fully experienced in correspondence for a Merchant's Office. Salary up-to Rs. 80. Parsi or Gujarati Hindu preferred. Apply Box No. 248, care of this Paper.

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WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GOLD WATCH, ROTHEHAM'S, double case, neatly chased, fit for a Lady or Gentleman, in good order. Apply Box No. 101, care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—A comfortable small cottage To Let. Complete with good furniture, etc. and situated near the Railway Station and public offices. Apply to Box No. 102, care of this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billard Tables, Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ¼ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, B. C. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
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REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

·REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES·
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
"We cannot speak too Highly of it."—Lancet.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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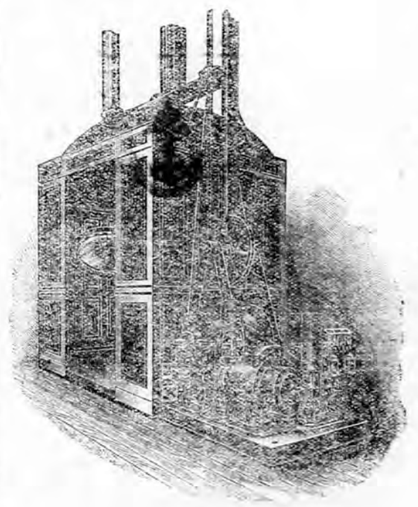

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EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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STEAM BAKERY,
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The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 1.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 3/16—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25·17 1/2—0·1
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 98 3-4+1/4
Berlin Cheques on London. ...20·46 1-2unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 23 3/4—1/4
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 23 3/4—1/4
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by sales from the east.
Rupee Paper 2 1/2 per cent. ... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 1,75,000. For France, 3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 96 1/4—1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight .. 2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 1/2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans 2 1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 2 1-8—1/8

MANCHESTER, February 1.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
Do. do. called	2,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	.....
Do. Day's Imports...	34,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot....Moderate, demand	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet,
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	7·73+5
Egyptian F. G. F.	...13 5/8unchgd

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid. Uplands	7·51	7·53	7·54	7·55	7·54
G. O. C.	+3	+4	+3	+3	+3

	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
Liverpool arrivals.	7·52	7·24	6·84	6·85
	+3	+4	+7	unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, February 1.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	11,000
Do. Last year	45,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	33,000
Do. Exports to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14·45+11	Declined early owing to reported slack spot demand and advanced later on limited offerings.
Do. at New York ..... May 14·53+12	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·85+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·85 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 1/2—1/2
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	Quiet.
Tone of Spot Cotton	14 7/8 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14·52—1
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 14·72+2

LINSEED.
LONDON, February 1.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1/4
" " months, Feb.-March.
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Value.

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 1.
SOUTH AMERICAN.
Buyers, &c.—No sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
AUSTRALIAN.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship... 58
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Steady.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 42 1/4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C. I. F.... ... ... 42 1/4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7·10 Value.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16·2 1/4—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

ARRIVALS.

"Eugenie" and "S. Emberico".
PORT SAID, February 2.
The P. and O. s. "Egypt" has shipped £250,000 of gold for Bombay.

BOMBAY, February 2.

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone of the market was quiet at 1s. 4d. for T. T, 1s. 4 1-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 7/32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. For remittances there is very little enquiry and some Banks were eager to do business at 1s. 4 1-32d. Being Council Bills day, Banks closed a little earlier.
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 4 to 1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do.	1s. 4 1/32d.
3 m/s credits on London. ...	1s. 4 7/32d.
Demand Francs... ...	169
3 m/s credit "	170 1/2
Demand Marks	136 1/4
3 m/s credits "	139 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong	130 1/2
" Shanghai	173 1/2
" Japan	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market opened to-day at 93-13 for ready and 2nd March settlement. Later on the prices declined to 93-14 for ready with 1/2 anna to one anna higher for the settlement. Still later the prices improved to 93-15 for ready and 94 per cent. for the settlement respectively. At the close we quote 94 per cent. for 2nd settlement.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was down by 1-4 at 23 3-4 both for ready and forward and New York was down by 1-2 at 51 1-2.
Gold market locally opened steady. There was a slight improvement in local and up-country demand and a good business was passing. Having enquiries for National and Chartered Bank's bar gold prices were put up by quarter of an anna, others remained unchanged.
Silver market opened at Rs. 63-6 for 1st settlement. China selling freely home market declined but as speculators were busy with their coverings prices advance by one anna and closed at Rs. 63-7 Fair business was done in ready and about 100 to 125 bars charged hands during the day.
We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	7	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	3
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereign Shield —	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	6	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	63	4	0
17 Penny ready	63	3	0
Local per tola	0	10	0
First Settlement	63	2	0
Second "	63	7	0
Forward	63	11	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Home prices remained unchanged. Very little was done during the day and prices declined by one anna. Tone quiet.
Rapeseed :—Remained unchanged. Prices declined locally by 2 annas. Tone dull.
Poppyseed :—Business was done and prices declined by 2 annas.
Mowrasseed :— } Market was quiet with very
Gingellyseed :— } little doing both for ready
Castorseed :— } and forward. Prices remain-
Wheat :— } ed unchanged.
Cottonseed :—Very little enquiry was in the bazaar for ready. Prices declined by four annas.
We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 2 14
Linseed, Small ...	... " 2 11
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 3
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 6
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 5
Maize	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 39 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 86 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... " 36 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	
Gulburga do. ...	" 43 to 44 8
Kalbur do. ...	
Rarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	
Do. do do 85/15	" 41 to 44
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 37 to 39
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 37 to 38
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	
Do. Meggi ...	" 42 to 43 8
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	
Do. do. Secunderabad	" 47 to 51
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni ...	
Do. Ahmedabad... ...	" 36 to 37
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi	" 33 to 42
Hard Red...	" 32 to 35

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 1st February :—

Wheat	4,949 cwts
Linseed	302 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	2,121 "
Gingellyseed	24,322 "
Poppyseed...	782 "
Groundnuts	3,121 "
Castorseed	2,949 "
Rice	32,949 "
Myrabollams	4,139 "
Cottonseed...	35,934 "
Mowrasseed...	172 "
Gram	1,211 "
Joowar	5,587 "
Maize	470 "

BANKS.

Bombay	1,450 X. D.
India	68 C. D.
Indian Specie	55 C. D.

MILLS.

Davids	372 1-2
Kohinoor	682 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,325
New Great Eastern	185
Finlay Mills	242 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamanka Manganese... ...	9 3/4 to 10
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...	153 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	365
Central India Mining	325

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	610
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	450

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN COTTON.

Yesterday morning the tone of the Liverpool market was reported moderate demand but steady, East Indian quiet and futures were also quiet. The total sales were 8,000 bales, and Americans ready were up by 5 and futures were up by 3 and 7.
New York ready was up by 10 and futures up by 11 and 12.
New Orleans remained unchanged for spot and futures down by 3 and 2.
The day's total receipts at United States were 11,000 bales as compared with 45,000 bales in the same date last year.

COLABA COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool being up by 7 points and New York by 10, Good Broach in the morning was quoted at Rs. 303 and fine Broach was Rs. 325, at which rates very little business was done. The opener received in the evening was 5 to 6 points up and prices locally remained unchanged both for ready and forward. Very limited business was done both by the mills and exporters. Market steady.
We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Warora	...B. D. Master	... 301
100	Campti	... Do.	... 295
100	Bengal	... Do.	... 262
500	Khandesh	...Carrimbhoy	... 240-258
500	Bengal	... Do.	... 255-260
500	Sawdha	... Do.	... 270
200	Wardha	...M. Bassan Kaisba	... 295-303
100	Poolgaon	... do	... 291
100	Wardha (Water Damaged)	...Assur Mills	... 263
200	Khandesh	...Volkart Bros	... 305
300	Malkapore	... do	... 277
100	Mogari Sawginned	...Petits	...320/323

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	252 Ready.
" F. Good	...	242 "
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	264 "
" F. Good	...	251 "
Sind Punjab Fine	...	262 "
" F. Good	...	249 "
Khandesh Fine	...	257 "
" F. Good	...	302 "
Amraoti Fine	...	281 "
" " F. Good	...	283 "
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	282 "
" F. Good	...	274 "
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	290 "
" F. Good	...	283 "
Yeotmal Fine	...	296 "
" F. Good	...	293 "
Nagpore Fine	...	301 "
" F. Good	...	293 "
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	302 "
" F. Good	...	294 "
Methia Fine	...	267 "
" F. Good	...	262 "
Broach Gin Good	...	303 Mar.
" Fine	...	323 "
Sawginned Dharwar Good	...	309 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	...	318 "
Westerns " "	...	293 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st Feb:—

Khandesh	6,732	Bales.
Central India	931	"
Barsi and Nagpur	4,755	"
Berar	6,136	"
Central Provinces	2,883	"
Oomras...	21,522	"
Dholera	874	"
Broach...	218	"
Westerns	57	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,485	"
Bengals (Rajputana)	612	"
Sind	110	"
Persian	62	"
Total ...	24,987	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	19,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.—Mar.	7·56+ 5
Mar.—Apl.	7·58+ 5
Apl.—May.	7·59+ 5
May—June	7·61+ 6
June—July	7·58+ 4
July—Aug.	7·57+ 5
Aug.—Sept.	7·59+ 5
Sept.—Oct.	6·89+ 5
Oct.—Nov.	6·70+ 5

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	16 0	... 16 6
Dunkirk	17 0	... 17 6
Havre	16 6	... 17 6
Hull	16 6	... .
Liverpool	16 6	... 17 0
Marseilles	16 6	... 17 0
Genoa	16 6	... 17 6
London... ...	16 6	... .
Hamburg	16 6	... 17 6
Venice	17 6	... 18 6
Open Ports ...	... March	... 16 3
Do. ...	Apl.-May	... 16 0

Market was quiet but steady with very little business passing.

OPIUM.

Yesterday Auction was held in Calcutta at the following prices :—

	Rs.
Patna 2nd sale one case average...	2805
Benares	2,490
Patna-Benares	2,397
" Alk "	7
Difference	2,397

China prices for Patna Opium and the rates of exchange are as under :

	Dirs.
Patna Old	1,750
Hongkong Exch	132
Shanghai "	174 1-2
2 m-s Credits on Calcutta ...	99·7
Demand "	99·15-0

RICE.

Local market for Rangoon was quiet. Prices in Rangoon declined and there being very little enquiry there were many sellers for ready lots so price declined by half to one anna both for ready and forward.
We quote :—

RANGOON.

Ready Small Mill (new) ...	Rs. 6 10 to 6 14
Big " " ...	" 6 8 to 6-10

Future Deliveries.

1st Settlement	Rs. 6 6 6
2nd Do	" 6 7 0

Prices at Rangoon.

Big Mill Feb.-April ...	Rs. 228
Small " ...	" 237
Calcutta Small Ready ...	" 3 1 0
Paddy	" 4 0 0

METALS.

There was no change inprices in the local market and sales amount to 100 bales. Demand was fair. No new business reported. London quotations are : copper £71-10 and yellow metal, English, £59-2-6.
We quote :—

			lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4			21	
			28	
			35	
			42	
			56	Rs.56 10
			63	
			70	
			77	
			84	
Yellow Metal Sheets			21	
			28	
			35	Rs.45 10
			42	
			49	
			56	
Tin Ingots.			...	" 39 14
Spelter	S M	...	...	
	M M	...	...	" 19 8
	J	...	...	
	G	...	...	
Georgehutte		...	...	" 22 12
Copper Ingots	K S	...	...	" 50 0
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14				" 52
Yellow Metal Sheathings			lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	" 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, February 1.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Case		2,025	...
1 Box		8,860	767
3 Bundles		3,300	2,680
2 do		10,500	2,362

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullion. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Case		271	...
3 Bundles		4,542	...
Importers.		Vessels.	From.
C. Khooshal ...	...	Islami	Jeddah
J. H. E. Obadiah ...	...	Macedonia	Alexandria
E. Hayim ...	...	Kola	Bussrah
Sundry Importers	...	Firoozi	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 31st Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	132	153,860
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	78	90,781

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th Jan., 1910, as compared with the statement of 18th Jan. 1910:—

Liabilities.	Jan. 18. Rs. a. p.	Jan. 25. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000 0 0	1,70,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,78,81,085 0 4	1,43,06,580 9 0
Other Deposits, &c	17,72,58,698 6 5	17,28,29,093 5 8
Bank Post Bills. &c.....	10,32,355 11 2	7,48,955 12 10
Sundries	10,77,538 15 6	10,72,805 9 4
Rs ..	23,41,90,528 1 5	22,59,57,885 4 10

Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,05,83,447 0 0	3,06,06,984 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,31,39,688 8 4	4,13,86,124 6 11
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,04,84,845 14 6	5,02,99,585 2
Bills discounted, &c	2,90,67,994 11 0	2,92,76,442 8 7
Balances with other Banks ...	26,28,928 2 10	32,95,470 11 10
Bullion	3,830 12 0	3,830 12 0
Dead Stock.....	21,16,864 11 11	21,83,426 7 11
Stamps	15,890 8 1	16,268 2 1
Sundries	6,42,389 14 9	3,35,551 1 7
Cash, &c., at... Head Office..	16,86,29,684 3 5	16,71,88,205 5 6
Cash, &c., at... Branches	6,55,60,943 14 0	5,87,69,179 15 10
	23,41,90,528 1 5	22,59,57,385 4 10

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	27,77,284	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	7,47,220	Do.
Other Deposits	44,80,605	Do.
Post Bills.....	2,78,300	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,61,785	Increase.
Loans	18,03,664	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit.....	1,85,269	Do.
Mercantile Bills	2,08,143	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	1,12,77,593	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	51,85,835	Increase.

Percentage 31·10.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ending 30th Nov. 1909 ... ... Rs. 1,00,549
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 3,487
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1909 ... ... Rs. 2,99,641
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 3,986

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ending 30th Nov., 1909 ... ... Rs. 20,674
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 1,487
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1909 ... ... Rs. 1,01,666
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 5,942

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ending 30th Nov., 1909 ... ... Rs. 9,516
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 953
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov., 1909 ... ... Rs. 41,108
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 1,234

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd Jany, 1910 ... Rs. 3,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 335
Total earnings from 1st April to 22nd Jany., 1910 ... ... Rs. 1,79,497
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ... Rs. 28,231

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEBRUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—78 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 25 bales wool E Somji, 100 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 4,100 cwts oil cakes Glade and Co; 165 cwts wheat flour D Tejpal, 15 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 70 bales wool H A Jan Mahomed; 60 bales wool D Sassoon and Co; 55 cwts gum olibanum M Jafferbhoy.
Earl of Carrick s—4,800 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros; 1,950 cwts myrabolams A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s—50 bales cotton and woollen cuttings M Somji; 1,926 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey, 675 cwts wheat flour D Ruttansee; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 6,000 cwts cottonseed L Drefuse and Co; 6,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros; 240 cwts ginger and 35 cwts turmeric V Haridas; 4,000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar; 997 cwts wheat flour W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—15 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 100 bales coston Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed and 4,000 cwts groundnuts L Drufuse and Co.

FOR HULL.

Ellaline s—910 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed L Drefuse and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed V Oodhawji.
Bucentaur s—1,250 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.
Vigo s—25 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 2,015 cwts myrabolams W Bechar, 20 bales hemp S Purshotam and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Earl of Carrick s—1,280 cwts groundnuts Volkert Bros; 275 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—15 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Vigo s—656 cwts myrabolams W Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etonian s—385 bales cotton Volkert Bros; 1,000 cwts poppyseed L Drefuse and Co; 75 cwts myrabolams T Canji.
Ludgate s—440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1,450 bales cotton the Bombay and Co; 110 bales cotton Bamji and Co.
Brasiliana s—840 bales cotton and 45867 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Toftwood s—20,000 cwts cottonseed W Bechar, 23,675 cwts cottonseed A Khimji.
New Castle s—151,710 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels s—390 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 2 pots rosa oil, Strathman and Pass; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 380 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 64 cwts cashewnuts and 210 cwts kapoorcatchree, R Jeewandas and Co; 50 bales cow hides, Nizamudin and Co.
Clan Murray s—320 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 660 bales botton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,760 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 550 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Trantenfels s—9,000 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Countess Warwick s—100 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 500 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 600 bales cotton. 2,001 cwts gingellyseed and 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blaschech and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gerania s—310 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 282 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Yosa Maru s—500 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 107 bales twist M M Essabhoy.
Yosa Maru s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Yosa Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales cotton R D Master and Co; 600 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisba; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 1,500 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 400 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.
Yosa Maru s—388 bales cotton S D Master and Co.

EXPORT MANIFEST.

S S Othello 3,327 tons Captain R L Webster sailed for Hull on 21st day of January with 1,520 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR STOCKHOLM.

50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR NORKOPPING.

50 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR CHRISTANIA.

55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

55 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co, 590 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR GHENT.

55 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co, 220 bales cotton Liladher and Co, 110 bales cotton Diwadker and Co.

FOR WARBERG.

110 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co, 440 bales cotton F Campbell and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

875 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 2,343 bags myrabolams W Bechar, 5,088 bags myrabolams E Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

25 bales hemp E Purshotam and Co, 300 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co, 3,300 bundles coir yarn V Haridas, 1,000 bags yellow ochre Shaw Wallace and Co, 134 bags nigerseed Baur and Krause. 450 bags oil cakes, Bargmann and Hoffmann; 1,226 bags myrabolams, G Madhawji and Co; 310 bags myrabolams and 262 cwts cottonseed, E Oomersey; 12,672 bags cottonseed W Bechar; 3,199 bags cottonseed, T Memraz; 11,200 bags cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 19 591 bags cottonseed, A Khimji; 8,085 bags cottonseed and 1,391 bags castorseed, Volkart Bros; 1,334 bags castorseed and 1,524 bags cottonseed D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.
S S City of Manchester 3,562 tons, Captain H Findlay, sailed for Liverpool on 22nd day of January with 1,770 bales cotton, and the following cargo :—

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1,470 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 bags bone meal, C Mody and Co; 9,813 bags maize, Sanday and Co: 2,880 bags myrabolams, E Oomersey; 1,200 bags myrabolams, A Khimji; 920 bags myrabolams, T Memraz; 160 bags dillseed, Baur and Krause.

FOR GENOA.

4 bales skins, M M and Co.

IMPORT.

S S Tosa Maru 3,610 tons Captain H Nomura arrived in harbour on Wednesday from China with the following cargo:—

FROM JAPAN.

87 cotton goods, 656 glass ware, 995 maletoo, 430 copper ingots, 64 silk yarn, 15 sulphur, 100 straw board.

FROM HONGKONG.

179 matting. 3 cotton goods, 550 cassia, 115 preserves, 4 cassia oil, 100 beans, 14 glass bangles, 8 china roots, 148 canned salmon.

FROM SINGAPORE.

2,431 planks, 108 sago flower, 485 rice, 416 betelnut 13 mace, 937 rattens, 51 galungle, 702 gambier 10 white pepper, 11 gum benjomin, 5 silk, 2 gambogas 10 apples, 5 wax, 257 damar.

FROM COLOMBO.

674 tea, 45 cardamoms, 300 arasanuts, 75 glass ware, 7 cotton goods, 40 sugar, 50 cassia, 10 china roots.
S S Quilos 4,941 tons, Captain J Anderson arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with the cargo of 1,48,280 bag rice.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

McCLUMPHA—Feb. 2, Basil Mervyn, son of W. McClumpha, aged 12 years. Funeral will leave St. George's Hospital to-day, (Thursday), at 4-30 p.m. arriving at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 p. m. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MURPHY—January 23, at Jhansi, United Provinces, the wife of Captain C. C. R. Murphy, 30th Punjabis (formerly of the Suffolk Regiment), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—SIME—January 20, at St. Andrew's, Allahabad, by the Rev. R. G. Jamieson, Indian Chaplain, John Lawrence Watson, M. A., Indian Educational Service, to Agnes Wright, only daughter of Thomas Sime, Esq., Duddington, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

BATES—January 20, suddenly, while travelling by the Mandalay-Rangoon Mail train, Samuel Bakewell Bates, aged 49 years.
HILTON—January 24, at the General Presidency Hospital, Calcutta, and interred in the Lucknow Residency Cemetery, Ellen, wife of Edward Hilton, Banks Road, Lucknow, aged 58 years.
SMITH—January 22, at Goona, C. I., Margaret Blanch, wife of Carl M. Smith of the Gwalior State, P. W. D., aged 28 years.
WAUGH—January 21, in Moradabad, Rev. J. W. Waugh, D. D., a Missionary of the M. E. Church in North India for 50 years, aged 73 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.
Harmston's Circus, opening night, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade station.

Maxim : "To get wealth is still harder than to get rid of it."—PUNCH.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Room, at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenzo Marques and other places in South Africa per s. s, "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Monday the 7th February.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The Police have found the dead body of a Hindu lad named Vithoba Lurman lying between Bandora and Santa Cruz. It is suspected he has been murdered because the investigation disclosed it to be a case of death from strangulation.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During January the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,998. Among them the number of new admissions was 647; classified as follows: —Bhattias 52, Vanias 107, Brahmins 148, Lohanas 32, others castes 308. The average daily attendance was 97.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MERRALLY'S DISPENSARY.—During the month of January the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,612. Among them the number of new admissions was 331, classified as follows:—Men 100, women 99, children 132. The average daily attendance was 52.

THEFT IN AN OFFICE.—Mr. S. Davies of Hornby Road reports to the Police

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast...Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall... .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick ....Flagship
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr A J Marsack ..R I Marine
Plassy... ....Capt C B S Nolley.....Transport
I M S Hardinge Comdr M W Farewell...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 2.

Africa.....1302 Chappel.....M M & Co
Brazilian.....2433 Sirowdon .....Ralli Bros
Britannia.....1969 Haise .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Budrie.....1613 Collinson.....
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
City of Vienna.....2946 Greenham...B & P S N & Co
Calthness..... 2223 Proster.....J A Begbie & Co
Fakkri.....2555 Revill...Bombay & Hazar Co
Firozi .....2905 Watson .....B & P S N & Co
Harpendem.....2302 Gromac..... .....
Highland Monarch....2550 Dalziel..... M M & Co
Islami.....1604 Hannah.....B & P S N Co
Kingsway.....2320 Griffiths .....T Morrison & Co
Kola.....510 Cutbush ..... M M & Co
Lhasa.....911 MacDiarmid..... M M & Co
Morven.....2272 Saunders.....The Indo Burma Petrolium & Co
Naseri.....911 Miere.....B & P S N & Co
Nizam..... .....2041 White .....T Morrison & Co
Newcastle.....2215 Treselcock...W & A Graham & Co
Nerbadda.....1961 Deurus..... M M & Co
Oceana.....3507 Bruce.....P & O S N Co
Quilca.....4942 Anderson..... M M & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Coates.....B & P S N & Co
Shah Navaz.....2523 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathgarry.....3340 Stanhope.....W & A G &Co
Satara.....3402 Hugill Calcutta..... M M & Co
Toza Maru.....3610 Nomura .....N Y Kaisha
Umballa.....3426 Bain..... M M & Co
Vadala.....2164 Ramage..... M M & Co
Zoroaste .....2376 Wickhom ..W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 2,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Earl of Carrick	2550	Rennit	Dunkirk	5-2 ..	H J Jan Mahomed
B Etonian	2444	D avies	Antwerp	5-2...	M M & Co
C&R Bucentaur	2283	Parkes	Hull	3-2...	F Morrison & Co
D& E City of Athens .	3571	W Knows	Karachi Killiek Nixon & Co		
F Gerania	3136	Posut	Triest	4-2 ..	A L S N & Co
G Nadari	1168	Gore	Zanzibar	2-2 ..	B & P S N Co
M Clifton Hall	2532	Jones	Kobe	5-2...	T Morrisen & Co
Traunfels	2932	R Flitrup	Hamburg	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
O Kanzler	1867	Ulrich	Zanzibar	5-2 ..	A Strandes
P Counteis Warwich	2568	Raddish	Genoa	10-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q Clan Lamont	2235	Roden	Chittagong	3-2 ..	J Finlay & Co

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi...547 Ahmed...(repairing)...Bo S N & Co Ld

Offside N.

Corelan I .....769 Samsoodin ..N. F....N.F....Bo S N & Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia... .. ..4096 Hamilton...Liverpool...11-2... W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Murray...3120 East...Hamburg...5-2 Finlay & Co
6 Alavi...2324 Hill...Jeddah ...31-1...B & P S N &Co
7 Toftwood.....1961 Feym...Port Said...12-2...W & A Graham & Co
8 Ellaline.....2501T Newton.....Hull...5-2...W & A Graham & Co
9 Vigo ..2020 Harbord ...Hull...5-2...J Finlay & Co
13 Macedonia .....5245 Andrews .....Shanghai 10-2 .. B & P S N & Co
13 Delhi .....4784 Gordon .....London.....12-2... P & O S N & Co
14 Dumra ...962 Manley ..Bushire...3-2...M M & Co
16 Ludgate.....2396 Nicholson.....Antwerp 3-2... T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Africa s	Chappel	Bushire, Jan 21
	Toza Maru s	Numura	Kobe, Jan 2
	Lhasa s	Macdiarmid.	Karachi, Jan 31
	Harpendem s.....	Gromac	Calcutta, Jan 20

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Tuddal s	Olsen	Rangoon.
	Delta s.....	Snow	Shanghai.
	Bahmani s	Coates	Calcutta.
	Alani s.....	Hill	Red Sea Ports.
	Kingsway s.....	Griffiths	Calcutta.
	Clan Lamont s ...	Roden	Calicut.
	Islami s	Hannah	Jeddah.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Salsette for Aden,
" Toza Maru for China.
" Africa for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, outward bound passed Suez on the 1st instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Deo Baldnino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd February.

Parades for the week Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Thursday the 3rd instant (to-day)—Squad Drill and Ride Exercises for the Proficiency Candidates and Recruits at 9-30 p.m in the Town Hall Compound.

Thursday the 3rd instant(to-day)— The Proficiency Class will be held at the Club at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 5th instant—Mahaluxmi Battery 4-30 p.m. Instruction for Gun Layers under the Adjutant.

5-30 p.m, Standing Gun Drill and Squad Drill with Arms under No I Sub-Divisions Rifles will be provided at the Battery.

D R F Specialists and Dial numbers to attend for instruction.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing and spoon competitions on Sunday next, the 6th instant. Shooting to commence at 8 a.m. sharp.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., B. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Camp Santa Cruz, 3rd February.

123 Inspection—It is notified for information that the annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding companies will endeavour to get every available member of their company to attend this parade.

Trains.—The Railway authorities have made arrangements to provide accommodation by the trains leaving Colaba at 3-3 and 3-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

It is well known that fun and frolic often relieve the monotony of business routine on the Stock Exchange. But this spirit of mirthfulness has seldom been put to better account than when a day or two ago an enthusiastic admirer of the patriotic work of the Arethusa training-ship dressed himself up in sailor's attire, and wearing a cap bearing the word "Arethusa" in gold letters, made a very successful collection "On 'Change" amid the encouraging cheers and laughter of his fellow members, who responded liberally to the novel appeal.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 3rd February 1910

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

THE ball, started by oppertunists and earnest gentlemen who are vaguely able to see that man cannot live by the three R.'s alone, is kept merrily rolling. Columns are being daily filled by churchmen, and common-sense men—it is surprising with what confidence, intended we may believe in all sincerity for modesty, people lay claim to the virtue of Common-sense—on the merits or demerits of secular education. The opportunist class do not believe that an infusion of religion will improve the brand of education—or anything else. These are for the most part sciolists, imagine themselves Scientists whose bed-rock conviction is that Religion is all moonshine. But their practical congeners, who have the same conviction, but are hampered by the inconvenience of being obliged to note the consequences of its application, have turned uneasily to the hazy idea, that things would not be nearly so bad as they are, would not at any rate be so luridly intractable, if Board School flowers could only be induced to exhibit some of the finer graces of mediæval scholarship, if natures rooted in a thin soil of isms, and ologies would show forth some of the discredited and anachronistic beauties of true holiness. By which the eminent educationalist, who deplores the total absence of all refining strains of religion, in the coarse products of his academies, really means that he does most sincerely wish, that by substituting some richer soil, he could bring about the happy result that all his budding young chemists should confine their energies wholly to inventing sanative and fertilizing manures, instead of wholly reprehensible and destructive bombs, and all his young philosophers would confine their errant imaginations, fed on tales of revolution, and the ridiculous formula, liberty, equality and fraternity to the school-room, and in the street observe the good old religious respect and reverence for those set in authority over them. We sympathize with these ludicro-pathetic jeremiads; but we cannot say that they reflect much credit on the intelligences of those who querulously indulge in them. If we saturate a thing with some ineradicable essence, it is unreasonable to expect it to give forth diametrically opposite savours. If we turn out minds on a pattern, and our predominant antecedent condition is that the pattern should be formed on a destructive basis, it ought not to surprise anyone that the finished article inclines rather to destruction, than orderly construction. Nothing left to itself is so radically destructive as the intellect. Make that the sole spring of action, make that the single factor of the educational system, and their purely intellectual offspring must assuredly turn and rend us. No man may sow thistles and gather therefrom sweet marjoram. Nor is it to be expected that whatever compensating advantages may be found in a system of universal education, a conservative respect for established authority, or indeed any civic principle of cohesion, will be among them.

While this ought to be as clear as daylight on the one hand, it ought to be as clear on the other, that we cannot get grapes from thistles, by including an hour's religious instruction in the school curriculum. For one staring and sufficient reason, to go no further, religion of all things is the least capable of being taught Creeds may be taught, but then they lose their distinguishing characteristic of being creeds. The only creeds worth having are the creeds which reject the prying inquisition of the intellect. *Credo quia impossibile* Such was the magnificent, and true vindication of the sacred seed plot of all genuine religion. Dogmas too, these may be taught because they are as irreligious as science primers. We may also teach doctrine in a manner; but it is a misfit in school because precisely in proportion as it is teachable, that is, can be utilized as knowledge or for the purpose of intellectual gymnastics it must lose its power and sweet efficacy in the mysterious process of character forming. All this the educational zealot begins dimly to perceive and his voice is abroad, petulant and plaintive, invoking religion as a leaven, much needed at some stage, to the wholesomeness of his wretched wholesale mental pastry. Against him rises up in solemnly stupid protest common-sense and we sympathize again with common-sense reproaching an unnatural and unaccountable atavism in those who should be its champions and allies. For the common-sense of mediocrity, only too plainly the product of this very secular education, which as a whole and on the practical stage is being daily weighed in the balance and found lamentably wanting, is comfortably satisfied with itself—which is not after all the real question. It can see nothing but dangerous re-action in this appeal to religion or some faint flavour of religion against or blent with pure universal secular education. We understand the attitude of common-sense, and we can applaud it, as having one of its own pet merits, consistency. But when those who rally under this banner, proceed to demonstrate the worth of the faith that is in them, we can scarcely help a shudder of laughter, in spite of the subject being so grave, and the collective common-sense of the disputants being so deadly and dully in earnest. What need of teaching religion, ask this party, when the world has been so much bettered by Board School education without religion? And offers the proof, a far more humane age, an age openly addicted to the service of humanity, more moral although less churchgoing, cleaving closer to its own ethical standards, than ever did the masses of benighted and enslaved sheep of the older churches.

We do not care to argue each point separately, but a word or two may indicate paths of enlightenment to brains sodden with common-sense and all the ologies. Suppose our little atheist scholars of the pavement and the slums, and so in ascending gradations, to the lofty heights of London, and other great Board Schools named in Liberal mockery Universities—suppose they do cleave closer to their ethical ideals? But if these are but a cubit and a half high, instead of heaven high, will not the ardent ones have to bend to, instead of be uplift by them? If your ethical standards are about the height of your bodies it is difficult to understand upon what principle anyone not besotted by common-sense can see much cause for congratulation, in substituting these, for the older and loftier sort. Our friends of this curious kidney, will then insist upon the splendid moral temper of an age, the spawn of popular education, which would do away with war, and slavery and would provide all sorts of luxuries for paupers. And if we in turn put a scornful query against each one of these convincing evidences? Those who howl loudest for the abolition of war, mean this, We are wretched weaklings who will be slain, let us have no more war, in pity's name. So those who are most noisily approbate the suppression of slavery, really mean, We feel that we are born slaves, if this kind of thing is not stopped we shall be cast into bondage, no more slavery for pity's sake and so on through all the catalogue of invertebrate achievement. Moreover, allowing that all these things are as perfectly good as we sometimes think they may be bad, what have they to do with education? Neither in nor out of the class-room can the heart of man be taught to appropriate the universe and all the starry hosts, or by preference to wallow in the pens and styes where the air is thick with the reek of the flesh pots of materialism. These things are not to be taught under the ferule of the Dominie; nor will the omission to teach them deprive one soaring soul of its birthright and inheritance. The sad significant truth which underlies all this frothy talk, and is never seen, or uttered, is that we are sowing pokeweed broadcast, and wondering why we are not growing violets. The trouble is, not that there is not enough religion but that there is much too much cheap education.

COAL IN THE STRAITS. THERE have been many attempts in recent years to create new shipping centres in the Straits, but in the majority of cases each attempt has been foredoomed to failure because of a desire to oust Singapore—and the British—from its position in order to provide stations for coaling without any reliance on British trade. No doubt there have been cases where steamers have gone out of their way to fill their bunkers, but we can hardly believe that it was for any other reasons that the port visited offered cheaper rates in order to capture some of the crumbs from the Singapore table. It is perfectly obvious that no regular steamship service will go a long way out of its regular course to secure a saving of a few shillings a ton on its coal bill when the action would entail greater expenditure by reason of the need of higher speed to make up lost time in order to fulfil contracts. Speed is the essence of shipping with all big lines and since they visit only those ports where freights are to be obtained, it is absurd to think that a second stoppage would be made under the conditions or for the purpose which would defeat its own ends. For local traffic outside ports have attractions to offer, but on this Singapore can look with equanimity since its regular trade has grown so enormously that it can hardly cope with all that is demanded of it. The most notorious case of the avowedly anti-British rivals has been Sabang, which is a port on Pulo Weh off Sumatra, but ten years have failed to justify its existence despite obvious official Dutch support. A more recent competition is the Pulo Laut Coal Company which started under very different conditions. This particular one of the many Pulo Lauts which are to be found in the Straits is at the extreme South-East of Dutch Borneo and possesses in Stagen an excellent harbour with two entrances and a depth of thirty feet of water at low spring tide. The Company was started in 1903 and the first work was to lay a railway from the coal seams to Stagen where the latest electrical machinery for handling coal, especially bunker coal, was installed. For the first two years little was done, but in 1905 the output was only just short of fifty thousand tons which had increased to eighty-seven thousand tons in 1908 and last year the estimated output was one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons. Of the financial conditions of the Company we know nothing, but it is obvious that its locale has been well chosen and it also appears that the foolish attempt to capture the Singapore trade is absent, so much so that the coal is quite frequently exported to Singapore, although it is not a regular feature of that market. The Pulo Laut Company is in no way concerned with international affairs, but it has a distinct fight with the Far Eastern trade and purely in a commercial manner is endevouring to capture a large part of the coal trade which has gone to Japan. The growth in the output seems to show that the rivalry is a very real one, and it will be interesting to see whether the Japanese Government takes any steps in the way of annual subsidies to retain that which it may now lose. After trying the Singapore market attention was turned to Hongkong and Koh-si-Chang and the only fault seems to be that regular stocks are not kept at these ports. However in the very large coasting trade which exists in a chain from the Straits to the Far East, there should be little difficulty in securing an additional call at Stagen and in fact the North German Lloyd Eastern Service has already recognised the advantages offered. It is said that Japanese coal is very slightly more economical in tonnage used, but the price is all in favour of Stagen coal and an interesting fight will certainly result. As a rival to Singapore, however, Stagen can be ignored. So long as Singapore remains the freight market, so long will its coal trade increase and coal will have to follow trade rather than the reverse. But as we have pointed out the success of Stagen lies in recognition of this fact.

DOGS IN BOMBAY. WITH the somewhat near approach of the hot weather it is time that attention was given to a nuisance, which has for too long been permitted to exist in Bombay. We refer to the number of pariah dogs which are to be seen wandering unchecked, and seeking food wherever refuse may be found in every street in the city. Visitors from up-country, where unfortunately these pests have to be accepted as more or less an unavoidable danger, freely comment upon the frequency with which they meet stray and ownerless dogs in our streets, and express wonder that an enlightened Municipality, such as Bombay is supposed to possess, should allow such a danger to the public to continue without apparently any effort to prevent it. We must agree that so far as public measures are discernible, the authorities do nothing whatever to check this plague of dogs. Bombay has been fortunate—though certainly undeservedly fortunate—that it has not to record many cases of people infected with rabies by the bites of dogs. Only a day or two ago, however, a particularly painful case occurred, which has resulted in an infant of some few months' age only being sent to Coonoor, with the possibility that it may recover from a fearful disease which usually inflicts a peculiarly horrible form of death. The other morning an ayah was walking with a baby in her arms on the Apollo Bunder near the Taj Mahal Hotel, when a cry was raised by some native servants that a rabies-infected dog was loose. The woman, however, had not time to turn to run, before the brute was upon her and had bitten the child she was carrying, on the foot. Of course, all measures that were possible were taken to save the child's life, but an infant of such tender years must stand a small chance of resisting so virulent a disease and the probabilities are that a life has been sacrificed. For some reason—we do not know whether the proximity of several large hotels gives the dogs better opportunities of obtaining food than they enjoy in other parts of the city—the Apollo Bunder has for some years been a favourite resort of the pariah dogs of Bombay. One can see them any evening slinking round nearly every corner. A few years ago, a Police Inspector stationed in this neighbourhood, took a public-spirited interest in the question and on one particular morning we remember seeing, as the result of his efforts eight dead dogs lying in Merryweather Road. It is a pity that he did not receive better support from the authorities, and had his example been copied in the other parts of the city, Bombay might soon have been rid of the nuisance from which it still suffers. The Bombay Police but periodically issue notices that ownerless and collarless dogs would be immediately destroyed. It is some little time since we have seen one of these. Such notices might well be issued with regularity and rigorously put into effect. These dogs are a danger both to the European and native population, and such Indians as may harbour them should be made to understand that they are only endangering the safety of the general public.

His Highness the Aga Khan will visit Calcutta shortly.

No formal orders have yet been passed by Government of India regarding the disposal of Buddha's relics.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

English Tariff Reform and Germany.

BERLIN, JANUARY 14.

A FEW days ago Mr. Balfour made an electioneering speech, in the course of which he repeatedly alluded to the possibiy of a war between England and Germany, and concluded by insisting on the necessity of strengthening the defensive forces of England. According to him, so low is the opinion of Germany of the strength and manhood of England, that German manufacturers have said to him: "Do you think that we shall ever allow England to introduce Tariff Reform"?

We in Germany have not felt offended at the fact that a war scare has been held before the eyes of the constituents for party purposes. Such methods are not entirely unknown in Germany: more especially was such the case during the elections following the dissolution of the Reichstag in 1887, and, though in a lesser degree, on the occasion of the elections of 1893. If, therefore, Mr. Balfour had contented himself with hinting at the possibility of a war, in order thereby to secure votes for his party, we should have let the matter pass without further comment. But since he has seen fit to add that the heads of great industrial undertakings in Germany have said to him, in open contempt for England's strength that Germany would never allow England to introduce Tariff Reform, the Leader of the Opposition would have done well to have quoted the names of such remarkable German manufacturers and politicians.

I know a great number of prominent merchants, manufacturers, and bankers in Germany, and am in a position to state that men of this class occupy themselves but little with politics. In fact it is well-know that the average German takes far less interest in these matters than the average Englishman. Those prominent men in the abovenamed circles who occupy themselves with politics have, as the result of their occupation, for too keen an appreciation of the real state of affairs to ever be likely to make the absurd assertion that Germany could and would prevent England from introducing Tariff Reform, if necessary by means of armed intervention.

In the course of hundreds of years of internal political dissension, Germany has suffered too much from the interference of others to have the least inclination to pursue a policy of interference herself. Prince Bismarck, whose political principles still carry great weight in the foreign policy of Germany, never ceased warning his countrymen against any attempts in this direction. In one of his great speeches in the Reichstag, for instance, he stated that Napolean III owed the loss of his throne to his desire for having a say in the affairs of other people. Guided by Bismarck's warning Germany has refrained from all interference, even when people of German race have been coerced in Hungary, Bohemia and Russia, although every patriotic German naturally sympathised with his oppressed fellow Teutons. And now we are told that there are Germns who believe that the Government would seek to hinder England from adopting protection, if necessary at the point of the sword.

Mr. Balfour must have entirely misunderstood his German friends. They cannot possibly have told him that Germany would not tolerate the adoption of a protective tariff by England, but they may have said that Germany would have recourse to reprisals of an economic nature. Every country is perfectly within its right if, in the event of its trade suffering under restrictions imposed upon it by a foreign State, it adopts countermeasures, in the hope thereby of inducing its rival to lighten the severity of the tariff in question. But if such economic measures were invariably to be followed by the cannons of "Dreadnoughts," the whole world would have been plunged in a perpetual war for the last 40 years.

Whether England intends introducing Tariff Reform, and when and in what form she proposes so doing remains entirely her own business, and Germany would no sooner think of interfering in England's private affairs than it would have tolerated any interference on the part of England, or any other Power, at the time when the Empire went over from free trade to protection in 1879. With regard to any effect produced on German trade by protective duties. Germany will have to treat with Great Britain concerning their future economic relations, in the same manner as was done 3 years ago with Russia and Austro-Hungary and a number of other States, and as in now being done with the United States of America. It still remains uncertain whether the pourparlers now taking place with the Government of the United States will prove successful, but no sensible man in either country dreams for a moment of thinking that any such failure will lead to a war between Germany and the North American Republic. Why then should the future economic relations between Germany and England be treated with less calmness?

THE MONEY MARKET.

A glance at the economic year 1909 shows to what an enormous extent speculation has sent up the price of shares and goods on the principal markets of Europe, more especially in Germany, since the recovery from the financial crisis in America. With extraordinary optimism the spirit of enterprise is entering on the New Year. The general tendency towards a rise is so great that even political events, such as the present electioneering struggle now taking place in England, have failed to influence it.

If we seek for a justification of this general rise in prices we find that one of the most important reasons is the strengthening of the gold market during the last months of the last year. The Bank of England was even able to lower its rate of discount by 1/2 per cent. in the month of December, which usually brings an increase in this rate. The German Imperial Bank laid in a stock of gold from England in December, the result being that the usual tension at the end of the year failed to bring with it increase of discount. The amount of gold stored up in the Bank of France at the end of December amounted to no less than 3,495½ million of francs, despite the great number of English bills of exchange bought in November 1909 This is a record amount for the end of the year. The stock of gold held by the Austro-Hungarian Bank and the Russian State Bank shows a great increase on the previous year, which in itself was a record one. In Vienna there was an increase of 250 million krönen, or 21 per cent; in St. Petersburg of 204 million roubles, or 16 2-3 per cent. These two increased quantities of bullion amount to about as much as the gold output of the Transvaal for the past year, the richest so far on record. Despite the increased claims of industry and the further extension of the gold standard during the past years, the actual immediate gold production fully satisfies the present demands of the money market. The United States were in a position to return 100 million dollars of the amount obtained from the international market during the late financial crisis,

If on the other hand, the stock of bullion in the Bank of England at the close of the year only shows a slight increase on the amount of the previous 12 months, and that in the vaults of the German Imperial Bank shows a slight falling off, the reason for this is found in the unusually large emission of foreign shares which was characteristic of the year 1909. Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Egypt, Turkey and India were the principal countries to which England and Germany, as the chief purchasers of foreign bonds, paid out money. The States of South and Central America drew on the English market to the value of 48 1-3 million pounds sterling. Of this amount 21 3-4 milions went to the Argentine Republic alone. Germany purchased newly issued foreign bonds to the value of 750 million marks during the first 11 months of 1909, as against 230 milions in previous year. Consequently of the 100 million dollars mentioned above as received from the United States, 69 millions found their way to South America. These countries are enabled to borrow large amounts of capital, owing to the high price produced by their principal articles of export, which are cereals, coffee, lard rubber and wool.

A further impetus to speculation in Germany was given by the discovery of diamonds in South-West Afrsca, which, being quite unexpected, produced somewhat wild increase of prices. In one single day, the 17th June, the shares of the German Colonial South-West African Company rose to 2,000, an increase of 600 per cent. At the same time the strengthening of private and provincial Banks, resulting from the new Stock Exchange laws, had an active effect on speculations. The confidence of German capitalists was supported by the general high prices ruling in New York during the year 1909.

A third reason was the good harvest of the year 1909, which will continue to influence matters during the coming twelve months. England and France had rich wheat harvests. As regards Germany, the record of the preceding year (10 3-4 million tons) for the principal crop, rye, was again beaten by an output of 11 1/3 million tons. The wheat harvest showed about the same amount, 3 3-4 million tons; but prices reached a height hitherto unknown. Russia had once more an excellent harvest after four lean years. The United States had a still better harvest of wheat and maize than even during the fat year of 1908: the insufficient cotton harvest was stored for by the high prices obtained, which had to be paid for by the European consumer. The buying capacity of the agricultural population was an increased one throughout the whole world.

As gold was present in large quantities and speculation sought to discount the beginning of a boom, the increase in the index figure of the principal products of international commerce can readily be understood. In November, 1908, this amounted, according to the "Economist," to 2,198; in November 1909 it stood at 2,833. Increases of price always stimulate production.

The competition of capitalists for a share in the building of railways in China was shown during the past year, by the manner in which the Government in Pekin was almost compelled to increase its capital in order to allow America to have a share, in addition to England, France and Germany. New Banks were founded in Constantinople and Salonik, with English, French, Austrian and German capital, in addition to this electrical undertakings and telephone plants were laid down. Although, at the same time the loans required by the different States and Municipalities made heavy claims on the home money market, the spirit of enterprise showed itself in distant lands that had just been struggling for their political freedom, as has always been the case when the capital market was glutted. The prospects at the beginning of the year 1910 are extremely optimistic.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

On the 1st instant the Government of India have sanctioned the purchase in India of half the requirements of the Army in socks and brushes during the year 1910-11.

It is notified that the composition of the Bengal Cavalry Lines Committee will be as follows:—Colonel Turner, 4th Cavalry, President; Colonel Smith, 12th Cavalry, Colonel Cowper, 10th Lancers, Lieut Colonel Peyton, 9th Hodson's Horse, Waiting members; Lieut. Colonel Norman, 22nd Cavalry, and Lieut. Colonel Davis, 1st Lancers.

Major Haig, R. B, reverts to the Imperial establishment and Major Macnaghton, R. A., is granted six months' leave and then reverts to the Home List.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with much interest I read the letter of "Straight Votes" in your issue of the 2nd, and in fact I had been surprised that the subject had not been broached earlier. There must be many others who, like myself, hope that in due course the well merited protest will bear fruit.

There can be no doubt among those watching the proceedings on the 27th January that, for instance, the seventh candidate for one of the six vacancies in "A" ward was an unfortunate sufferer under the present system, and but for the coalition mentioned would probably have secured a deserved seat on the Corporation.

At every Election complaints are also heard regarding wrongful voting by impersonation &c., and the last occasion appears to have proved no exception in this respect. Surely the matter is one deserving active treatment; all room for such suggestions should be removed by mere stringent methods.—Yours &c.

"FAIR PLAY."

MR. HEYWOOD W. SETON KARR, famous explorer, who discovered the prehistoric flint mines of Somaliland and the emerald mines in Egypt, is a guest at Grand Hotel, Calcutta. The Count and Countess L. Dziedurzynski of Vienna has also arrived in Calcutta.

THE Byrde Memorial Library, the memorial by which Old Hointonians decided to perpetuate the memory of their former headmaster, the late Rev. R. A. Byrde, has just been opened at Haniton by Dr. Prentice, president of the Old Hointonian Society. Mr. Byrde was deeply esteemed and honoured by the large number of boys who had passed through the school.

A PRIVATE cablegram has been received in Calcutta that Mr. Anath Nath Palit is among the successful candidates for the Indian Medical Service. He took the L.M. and S. degree of the Calcutta University and lately became an F. R. C. S. (Edin.)

A MARRIAGE is arranged and will take place at Easter, between the Rev. Richard Gee, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and Miss Annie Rhoda Copleston, younger daughter of the Metropolitan of India and Ceylon.

THE CRISIS IN GREECE.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

Complication of Near Eastern Politics.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2

According to telegrams from Paris, M. Pichon, speaking in the Council of Ministers, mentioned that the difficulties in the Near East were increased by the convocation of the Hellenic National Assembly. The Powers were negotiating to secure a settlement.

LATER.

The convocation of the National Assembly of Greece, which is the work of the Cretan leader, Venezelos, has accentuated the difficulties in the Near East.

The situation is regarded as being serious in Turkey which is mobilising,

There is a talk in Vienna and St. Petersburg of a combination by Greece and Bulgaria against Turkey.

A four and a half per cent. Bulgarian loan of nearly four millions sterling, to be issued at 91, is pending.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Lords and the Budget.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The Liberal views on the situation at home are conflicting.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the financial situation demands that the Budget shall be taken first, but it is a mistake to think that the settlement of the Lords will be a compromise.

The *Morning Leader* says that it is imperative to settle the Lords before the Budget is passed.

A Lobby correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Liberals are convinced that Mr. Asquith will resign unless the King, before Parliament meets, guarantees that the veto Bill will pass the Lords.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The following election results have been declared :—

CORK—NORTH.

Guiney, O'Brienite 2888
Barry, Redmondite 1798

No change.

1900 Election Nationalist seat.

Last election result—J Christopher Flynn, N unop.

WICK—BURGHS.

R. Munro, Liberal 1537
Sir A. Bignold, Unionist.....1262

Liberal gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Sir Arthur Bignold, C 1,352, W Thomson, L 1,266.

The results to-date are:—

Liberals.....273
Unionists.....271
Labour 41
Nationalists 82
(of whom eleven are O'Brienites.)

The party gains are :—

Unionists.....127
Liberals 21
Labour 1

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Three election results are outstanding. They are the Scottish Universities and the Orkneys which will be declared ten days hence.

ACCIDENT TO AN AVIATOR.

Serious Injuries Sustained.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

A Cairo telegram states that an aviator named Singer, who was practising for the Heliopolis meeting, fell, breaking both legs and one arm and sustaining injuries to his chest.

PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

Disappearance Reported.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Reports from Jeddah state that plague has disappeared.

RUBBER AND THE CONGO.

Brazilian Variety to be Introduced.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Advices from Brussels state that the Director-General of Agriculture and the Colonies starts on the 4th instant to inspect the Brazilian rubber plantations in Ceylon, Singapore, Java and Sumatra with a view to its introduction into the Congo.

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.

One Hundred and Forty-nine Victims.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

The shaft at the Primero Mine has hopelessly collapsed. Twenty-four bodies have been brought to the surface. It is believed that all of the 149 entombed are dead. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

THE M. C. C. TOUR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

East London telegram states that the M.C.C. beat the Border team by four wickets.

THE PARIS FLOODS.

Wholesale Disinfection.

SERIOUS STATE OF THE CITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 1.

Advices from Paris state that sickening emanations are arising from the exposed sediment. A vigorous wholesale disinfecting is proceeding. Two houses have collapsed at Courbevoie. At Lyons the water is slowly subsiding, but many streets are still flooded. Rouen is suffering severely.

THE OVERDUE "LOODIANA."

A Search to be Made.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Reuter wires from Mauritius that the "Itola" sails to-morrow in search of the "Loodiana." It is reported that the missing vessel was seen in a cyclone. She had ten European and seventy native passengers on board.

AGITATION AGAINST THE SHIFT SYSTEM.

General Strike in Northumberland Threatened.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

The agitation among Northumberland miners against the three shift system threatens a general strike or a lock-out. The feeling is so determined that a ballot next week is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2,

The postage to Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis and Trengganu has been reduced to a penny per ounce.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S OPPONENTS.

Reported Conciliation.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

A Washington telegram states that the so-called Republican insurgents have agreed to support President Taft's policy.

LORD KITCHENER.

Proposed Visit to Chile.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2.

Renter wires from Santiago that a communication from Lord Kitchener announces that he will visit Chile in March,

GOLD SHIPMENT TO BOMBAY.

POST SAID, FEBRUARY 2.

The P. & O. s.s. "Egypt" has shipped £250,000 of gold for Bombay.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH AT ALLAHABAD.

Parade of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABHD, FEBRUARY 2.

The Commander-in-Chief held a parade this morning at 8 o'clock of the whole troops of the garrison Brigade on the parade ground. The saluting base was fixed on the eastern side of the ground and the troops were in line, facing it in the following order: 12th Cavalry, 77th Battery, R.F.A., 1st Middlesex Regiment and the 48th Pioneers. After the Commander-in-Chief, in company with Major General-Keir, had ridden round and inspected the line of troops, His Excellency took up his position at the saluting base. The cavalry and artillery marched past at a walk and the infantry followed in column of double companies.

Yesterday Sir O'Moore Creagh spent a busy day inspecting the various troops in Allahabad and visiting their quarters. In the morning he visited the Fort and Arsenal as well as the 12th Cavalry lines where all the British and Native officers were presented to him. His Excellency visited the lines of the 48th Pioneers and the cantonments where also officers were presented to him. He leaves Allahabad for Fyzabad at midnight to-day.

THE NASIK MURDER CASE.

Accused Committed to Bombay Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

NASIK, FEBRUARY 2.

The Magisterial proceedings in this case concluded to-day, when Anant Laxman Kanhere was committed to the High Court for trial under Section 302 of the Penal Code. The remaining six accused were committed on charges of abetment of murder. The names and the sections under which they are charged are as follows :—Gopal Krishnaji Karve and Vinayek Narayan Despande, under Sections 302 and 114 ; Shankar Ramchandra Soman Wamon alias Daji Narayan Joshi Ganesh, Balvant Waidya and Dattatrya Pandurang Joshi under Sections 302 and 109.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 2.

Some important discoveries in old Chinese, Turki and Buddhist manuscripts were made in Central Asia last year by M. Zincho Tachibana, a young Japanese explorer. Leaving Pekin in June 1908, he started for Urga, thence went to Uluiasutai visiting en route the ruins of Orkhon, once the capital of Mongol. He visited several other places of importance and eventually Turfan where there are many ruined Buddhist temples in its vicinity. He made excavations and unearthed some very old Buddist Sutras. Of these a few were dated the 4th and others 12th century. Count Otani, whose Secretary M. Tachibana is, is now on his way to Europe taking his Secretary with him and the scrolls will be submitted to expert examination there.

TO-MORROW'S IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Mr. Dadabhoy's Questions.

THE NEW PRESS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

At next Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey will refer the Company's Bill to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. S. P. Sinha, Quin, Slacke, Maxwell, B. N. Basu, Dadabhoy and Graham and Sir Sassoon David and the mover. The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will represent the Select Committee's report on the Paper Currency Bill.

The Hon'ble T. R. Dadabhoy to ask the following questions:—

"Is it a fact that the coaching tariffs of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway have of late been increased about 50 per cent? Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for this general and phenomenal increase in fares after years of stationary rates? Is it true that the number of higher class passengers have already fallen off in consequence? Has the total volume of passenger traffic been affected."

2. "In view of successive strikes among railway servants resulting in dislocation of trade and serious loss and inconvenience to public, will Government be pleased to appoint an independent Commission for the through investigation of the conditions of service on Indian railways, both state and private, of the grievances of railway servants and of the means for their redress ?"

3. "In reply to my question last year on the subject of the proposed separation of Judicial and Executive functions in India on the lines laid down by the Hon'ble the Home Member in March 1908 and the introduction of the reform tentatively into the two Bengals, Government were pleased to promise to make reference to the Secretary of State, the replies of the Lieut. Governors of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam and the High Court of Calcutta to the Government of India proposals for introducing into selected districts of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam by way of experiment, a scheme for the separation of Judicial and Executive duties had been received and the scheme had been further examined. Will Government be pleased to state if the replies have now been received, if the scheme has been further examined and if any reference has been made to the Secretary of State? Will the the replies be published.?"

4. "Have the reports of local Government on Free Primary Education which were under consideration last year been finally considered by this Government ? If so, when can a definite pronouncement on the subject by Government be expected ?"

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The proposed Press Bill is still under consideration of the Government of India pending its introduction into the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Friday next. At the same meeting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for creating a Universal Rs. 50 note will be presented.

The Press Bill does not appear in the Agenda of the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. The draft is now under discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State and final orders may be received to-morrow. Sir Herbert Risley will then be able to bring forward the Bill on Friday.

A MISSING REVOLVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

In the case in which a five-chambered revolver, belonging to Mr. Adjudullah, an Honorary Magistrate of Kissengunge, was found missing from the shop of Messrs. Kundu and Co., gunmakers of Chandney, the Police suspect three Eurasian lads whose identity is not yet known. It is said that the revolver was lying on one of the tables in the shop when the youths called in for some air-gun shots and after their departure the revolver could not be found. The owners of the shop say they can identify the accused but do not know their names. Further inquiries are proceeding.

ASSAULTED FOR LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

Following the Sivaji Festival, a young man of Chandpur celebrated the Matripuja at a village of Narsingpur and the cost was met by public subscription. The local postmaster refused to subscribe as it was a political movement. Shortly after, his house was broken open and the postmaster mercilessly assaulted. Three young men were arrested in this connection and have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

DACOITY IN CHANDERNAGORE.

Accused Sentenced by French Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

About nine months ago a daring dacoity was committed at the French Chandernagore by some old offenders of Calcutta with previous convictions, five of whom were subsequently arrested at Lilooah by the Howrah C. I. D. with the stolen property, and house-breaking implements in their possession. They were sent to Chandernagore, one of them died in Hajut during the course of subsequent enquiry ; the rest was placed for trial before the French Tribunal. The case concluded on Monday last when the jury found four prisoners guilty. The Judge sentenced two to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. They will not be allowed to enter French territory for 20 years. Other two were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. They have been banished from the French territory for 10 years.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Bengal Branch's Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The annual meeting of the Asiatic Society was held this evening when the President Mr. Justice Mukerjee, reviewed the year's work and announced the decision of the Committee to confer Fellowships in recognition of literary and scientific work. The President in conclusion referred to the progress of survey of the Bardic chronicles of Rajputana, which has been undertaken by Pundit Haraprasad Shastri.

PURDAH PARTY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2,

About seventy guests attended the Purdah party at Government House this afternoon, among those present being the following:—the Maharani of Kuch Behar, the Maharaj Kumari Pritiva Sudhira of Kuch Behar, the Maharani of Maurbhunj and the Rani of Kakina.

THE Government of India have decided that the following arrangements shall be made for the conduct of the work of the Presidency Pay Office, Bombay, with effect from the 1st April, 1910. Authorised advances of pay and travelling allowances to military officers and others at Bombay may be obtained from any of the Army Agents. Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Messrs. King, King and Co., Messrs. Cox and Co., Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son.

AUDITORS IN INDIA.

The following letter has been sent to Mr. R. D. Bell, Under-Secretary to the Government, Revenue and Financial Department :—

SIR,—Re The Indian Companies Act Auditor.—In continuation of my letter to the Government dated 26th ultimo, on the above subject, I beg to be allowed to append a few more statistical facts to those already stated in my previous letter as it has been brought to my notice that an Incorporated Accountant has addressed you regarding the Registration of Accountants.

To start with I would take up the question of service under Articles of Clerkship so strongly recommended by the Incorporated Accountant. He has not apparently revealed the fact that the Society to which he belongs does not also always insist upon the passing of examinations or for the five years' Articles for membership which he has made so much of. It is, therefore, more than essential to say here that in the year 1889 that is five years after the inauguration of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors, members of the Scottish Institute of Accountants, an Association established in Scotland in the year 1880, were accepted as Incorporated Accountants which added 123 members to the roll of the Society without any examination, and the Scottish Institute became the Scotch Branch of the Society. Later on in the year 1902 another agreement was entered into between the Society and the Institute of Accountants in the South African Republic by virtue of which 77 members of the latter Institute were transferred to the Society's register of membership and that too without any examination. If inquiries be made through the proper and disinterested channels you would learn that a majority of members of the Society of Accountants and Auditors (Incorporated) joined the Society without any examination qualifications and more so without any articled service; and even at the present day out of over 2,000 members on the roll a majority have preferred employment to private practice. Apart from this it will be of paramount importance for the Government to know that out of those "seven" Incorporated Accountants, now in Bombay, "four" have been elected as members not only "without serving any Articles but also without any examination" whatsoever. It therefore seems evident that the questions of Articles is given importance to in the letter with a view to monopolise the profession and to earn premium money, but no Society or individual could insist upon having no rivals in the field for even Mr. W. D. Peat, the President of the Institute of the Chartered Accountants, once said that the exclusive policy of the past 27 years had been a mistaken one and that it was desirable that the task of co-operation with other bodies so long as they provided reasonable standards of qualification should have been seriously admitted. It is also well worth to emphasize here what Lord Hamilton of Dalzell who spoke for the Board of Trade in the Upper Chamber while the Professional Accountants Bill was being discussed, observed that in view of the important public duties now discharged by accountants, it was most desirable that they should be organised and regulated in the same way as members of the legal and medical professions. In creating a close corporation of that kind however, it was, he added, necessary to take the utmost possible pains to prevent injustice being done to any individuals or class of persons now practising, and the Board of Trade would not be accessory to anything of that nature. Such frank observations have had their effects and I may state here that some Incorporated Accountants in England are members of my Association and that a few practise jointly with the Associated Accountant. Besides, such eminent Chartered Accountants as Professor Dicksis, Messrs. Spicer and Pigler, Percy Wingfield, learned lawyers as Dr. Ranking, Dr. F. W. Cheesman, and others have spoken very highly of my Association and the support my Association can count upon from such a high authority on Commercial Education as Sir Albert Rollit, LL.D., D.C.L., etc., Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce Education Committee, as also from the Right Honourable Lord Cheylesmore and several others doubtless gives ample proof regarding the status enjoyed and the esteem in which my Association is held in the United Kingdom. I may be allowed to add here that there are no less than a thousand members on the roll of my Association, many of them are leading practitioners in the profession in different parts of the world.—I have etc.,

R. N. WRITER.

II.

The following letter has also been sent to the Under-Secretary, to Government, Revenue and Finance Department :—

SIR,—At this juncture, when the Bombay representatives of some of the Accountants' Institutions which have no standing in England, are trying to push forward their own Agencies, by asking the Government to include their bodies in the list of Qualified Accountants and to recognise them as much as Chartered or Incorporated Accountants, I beg to invite the attention of the Government to the following portions of an article which lately appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" :—

"Frankly, we see no great cause for wide regret if the whole of the minor bodies did disappear. Some of them are worthless, or merely started or even conducted for the profit of a few individuals. The best of them would not be missed. What is really required in the public interests is some adequate standard and a strengthening of the safeguards for the profession. It seems inevitable that in such a reform the two great Societies must become the ruling spirit. So long as justice is done to the existing practising accountants outside these two leading bodies (including very many useful practitioners and many incompetents or even undesirables), we really do not feel much concerned for other than these safeguards of the individual.

"We do not profess to have much sympathy with the craze for attaching letters to one's name that may mean anything or nothing, and some, at least, of the Societies that are most liberal in this direction appear to have been called into existence chiefly for the benefit of their respective secretaries."

I also beg to take the liberty of enclosing herewith for your kind perusal, a copy of the extracts from the editorials of "Truth" dated London 23rd October 1907 and 11th December 1907, which, I am sure, will throw much light on the question of Bogus Accountancy Associations working in England. I have etc.,

JAMSHED R. BATLIBOI.
Incorporated Accountant.

THE RANGOON FORESHORE.

Result of the Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 2.

Government's decision and the report of the recent Committee on the Foreshore question, composed of Mr. R. Arbuthnot, I. C. S, Chairman, and Sir F. Dumayne and Mr. Eddis, is now published together with the official report of the evidence. The recommendations of the Committee which are accepted by Government are to the effect that sufficient accomodation had not, on the 31st December 1907 and up to the present time, been provided by Port Commissioners for export trade ; that on completion of the whole of the new port works, there will be sufficient accommodation as far as tonnage is concerned for the whole export trade other than the produce of Rangoon factories; that private owners of private foreshore lands shall be permitted to ship and land goods bona fide provided they do not compete with the Port Trust as public wharfingers. The Port Commissioners should abandon the policy regarding receipts from landing and shipping charges as the primary source of revenue and should reduce the charge to a minimum as circumstances allow. The Lieutenant Governor will, under certain condition, exempt private owners of foreshore or leases of godowns erected to the extent recommended by the Committee.

THE ALIPORE APPEAL CASE.

Vakil Threatened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The Vakil of the High Court who is engaged by the Crown in the Alipore Bomb case appeal has received a threatening letter from terrorists. The letter is signed "Bande-Mataram."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

LORD MORLEY.

THE General Parliamentary Elections chiefly interest the natives of India in so far as they affect the fortunes of this country. My countrymen have a general partiality for Liberals, although they had not much to choose in the past between Liberals and Conservatives. But during the last Liberal Government, they have received from them great political concessions and, therefore, they naturally wish for the return of the same party to power. They cannot, of course, expect a further instalment of reforms for years to come, but they recognise, nevertheless, the advantage of having Lord Morley at the head of affairs, in order that the man, to whom we principally owe the reforms in their present shape, may watch over their progress and guide the destinies of the country for some time to come. There were some silly persons among "impatient idealists" who were ready to burn Lord Morley's books, because he had not worked wonders for India, immediately on his assumption of office as Secretary of State. They have since evinced no burning desire to make a bon-fire of his works. Lord Morley has the confidence of men in India and England alike, and his return to office will be hailed with delight by Indians of all shades of opinion. I do not, of course, refer to the insane Irreconcileables. With his commanding influence, he will act as a great liberalizing force on the administration. It is darkly hinted by some critics that he had hindered the introduction of strong measures in time for the suppression of sedition and violence. I do not know if they are in possession of some exclusive information on which they base this charge. The public are not aware of any opposition on his part to repressive measures, when they were urgently demanded by the authorities in India. He has all along been stern in his determination to put down disorder. His attitude on the subject of deportations, in spite of the constant fusillade of certain members of the House of Commons against "the un-English procedure," has remained absolutely firm and unshaken. His age may demand rest from the oppressive labours and anxieties associated with the office of Indian Minister. But it is hoped that this high-souled and conscientious statesman may elect to undergo some personal sacrifice, in order that he may continue his work at the India Office.

THE VICEROY ON THE REFORMS.

LORD MINTO is not an orator. But he is a statesman, though not of the highest order, and it is a statesman we want. If his speeches make no display of eloquense, they are replete with good sense and enlightened by a humane and liberal understanding. His speech on the opening of the Imperial Legislative Council, under the new constitution, cannot be described as a great one. But it was a modest and sensible pronouncement, at once earnest and significant. He emphasized the grave momentous character of the changes introduced in the administration, candidly avowing their necessity, and courageously accepting his own share, and it is a large share, of responsibility. In view of the misapprehensions entertained by some Indian publicists as to the exact nature and character of the reforms, his exposition with regard to their true meaning will serve a useful purpose. There is a disposition to regard the Legislative Councils as partaking of the nature of Parliamentary institutions, and I took occasion lately in this column to correct the error. After the explanation given by the Viceroy, there need be no more delusions on this point. "We have aimed," at the reform and enlargement of the Councils, but not at the creation of Parliaments ; and he develops the same idea in the following passage : "We have distinctly maintained that representative Government in the western sense is totally inapplicable to the Indian Empire, and would be uncongenial to the traditions of Eastern populations ; that Indian conditions do not admit of popular representation, that the safety and welfare of this country must depend on the supermacy of British administration, and that supremacy can in no circumstances be delegated to any kind of representative assembly." This is as far from Swaraj as it can possibly be, and in present circumstances it is more necessary than ever that British power and British supremacy should be maintained unimpaired. It is not only indispensable for our progress and welfare, but for the elementary conditions of our corporate life, our peace and security. The Viceroy was as clear and emphatic in his remarks upon the public disorders which have disgraced this country. "We can no longer tolerate the preachings of a revolutionary press. We are determined to bridle the literary license." Anarchy is the lineal descendant of seditious writings and this poisonous literature must be suppressed. But it is trusted that the respectable section of Indian journalism will not have to suffer, even indirectly, for the sins of the reptile press.

THE EXCISE POLICY AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

"Eat not to dullness, and drink not to elevation," was one of the precepts laid down for himself by Benjamin Franklin, one of the wisest men that ever lived. Being myself in perfect agreement with it, I cannot sympatize with these Temperance Associations which, instead of advocating temperance, are engaged in a crusade for the total abolition of all liquor traffic. The good folk, who have espoused this cause, are working, not in harmony with average human nature, but in opposition to it. There is always the excuse that one cannot draw the line, where drinking might become a vice and an evil, that the habitual drunkard does not know when to stop, and that to put him out of the way of temptation is the only remedy in his case. But it would be hard and unjust for the possible benefit of a few, to prohibit the sale of liquor altogether. It would be punishing an entire community for the sins of a few. It would be branding a whole population with an unmerited stigma. The Indian Temperance Associations, in so far as they aim at the total abolition of the country liquor traffic, are, in my humble judgment, working on wrong and mistaken lines. They will have, doubtless, many holes to pick in the Government Resolution, lately published on the liquor consumption in this Presidency. But to my mind, the document is in general conformity with the Abkari policy which, of late years, has been made gradually to approximate to the wishes of the enlightened section of the public. In an important resolution, issued by the Supreme Government in 1905, they declared that "their settled policy is to minimize temptation to those who do not drink, and to discourage excess among those who do, and to the furtherance of this policy all considerations of revenue must be plainly subordinated."

FOREIGN AND COUNTRY SPIRITS.

THE principle enunciated by the Supreme Government is unexceptionable, and the resolution issued by the Local Government is in agreement with the policy laid down for all India. The Government here have been trying to associate popular representatives with their excise administration by appointing local Committees who might advise the authorities as to the number and situation of liquor shops in town and country. The Excise report which was the subject of the resolution, contained no reference to the operations of these Committees, the omission is regretted by Government, and we may be sure that it will not be repeated in future. It will always be interesting to know how these Committees are working, and what effect their co-operation has on the Excise administration. During the year under review, it would appear that the people of this province drank much as usual, curiously enough, the Sinhast year is held responsible for increase of consumption in some districts, and for an actual decrease in some others. While the decrease is attributed to the absence of marriage festivities in this year, the increase in reported to be due to "an unusual number of marriages performed in anticipation of the Sinhast year." It is very strange that the same cause has produced contrary effects in different districts. Either way the cause of temperance is not served. A marked rise has been noted in the sale of foreign liquors. They are stated in the resolution to be the drink of the well-to-do classes, but unhappily they are steadily making their way among the working classes residing in large towns. The mill-hand of Bombay is evincing a growing partiality to deleterious foreign spirits in preference to the comparatively harmless indigenous drinks. The Swadeshi Mowra is giving place to cheap brandies and whiskies. A bottle of very inferior brandy costs about as much as a bottle of the country spirit, and the "Bilati" bottle, with its allurements of label, capsule and wire, makes an irresistible appeal to his unsophisticated mind. He has, moreover, the falling of his betters. If he wishes to be understood in his own circle as a man of fashion, he must call for a fashionable drink.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

THE Bombay University is at present in a state of ferment. The general question of University reforms is before the Senate ; but the battle royal is raging round the question whether the Matriculation examination should be retained as a University test or whether it should be abolished in favour of an entrance examination held by the colleges. It has divided the Senate into two opposite camps. It has dominated the discussion at all its sittings, and we are not yet in sight of the end. Those who are against the Matriculation examination condemn it as a baleful incubus on secondary education, cramping and fettering the energies of school-masters and stunting the development of the character and intellect of the students. Professors complain that the students who enter the colleges are raw, ill-formed, youths unable to follow their learned lectures, and the erudition by which they might have profitted is but as pearls before swine. All this must be changed, and the abolitionists expect a revolution in the efficiency of high schools and colleges, if only the Matriculation were swept away. If the colleges were allowed to set up their own tests for the admission of candidates, if admissions were regulated by their own particular process of sifting and refining, the graduates turned out by them will be infinitely superior to the average product of the present day, which is condemned as but poor stuff. If half the good promised by the abolitionists were to result from their plan, I should joyfully support them. But I am exceedingly sceptical on the point. I cannot bring myself to believe that their simple expedient will work anything like the marvellous transformation, the magic cure, that has been promised by some enthusiasts, for our educational disorders. If high schools do not turn out students properly equipped for the University course, make such improvements in the teaching and in the course of study as might remedy the defect. If the Matriculation, as a test for the admission of students to colleges, has failed to answer its purpose, make the requisite changes in the syllabus. If the course is good enough, but the examiners are not competent to draw up papers providing a satisfactory test, replace them by better men. Outside the Senate, there is practically a concensus of native opinion in favour of Matriculation. It may be modified, if need be, but must not be abolished. It is the goal of secondary education. It is the land-mark pointing the way to the University. It furnishes schools with a definite objective. It is the authoritative hall-mark for those who do not want to study further, or have been arrested in their University course by failure. It is the standard for the guidance of employers. Such is the prevalent opinion of the educated classes in Bombay

DION

BAPTALA PROVIDENT FUND CASE.

Sessions Proceedings Held to be Irregular.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim delivered concurring judgments in the Baptala Provident Fund case in which the accused, one Venkatadri and five others, had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Guntur, of criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment and fines. The accused preferred appeals.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim held that the trial had been vitiated by misjoinder of charges and was opposed to the express provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as it could not be said that the charges of criminal misappropriation, falsification of accounts and cheating formed part of the same transaction. In absence of anything to show that there was any definite scheme of purpose of common design amongst the accused connecting various offences, the accused could not be convicted of any criminal offences as they had been asserting their right to their share of profit from the very beginning and as they had shown the amount taken by them in the yearly balance sheets which were placed at the annual meeting of nominees and darkhastdars and were duly approved by them.

Mr. Justice Benson emphasised the necessity of Criminal Courts and Public Prosecutors in the mofussil carefully attending to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and thereby avoiding a likelihood of unnecessary multiplicity of proceeding. His Lordship remarked that the Legislature ought to take steps to protect the ignorant and unwary from scheming company promoters.

THE CASE AGAINST PARMANAND.

Another Letter Put in.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 2.

The case against Bhai Parmanand, M.A. was taken up again to-day by Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. Raghunath Sahay, pleader, defended the accused, while Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Beaty, City Superintendent of Police, Lahore, who served the search warrant on the Bharat Mata Book Agency, owned by Ajit Singh, where Parma Nand was residing, was cross-examined by the pleader for the defence. Mr. Petman filed a letter in Court addressed to Parma Nand. One passage from the letter was read out in Court in which the writer had said that students coming to England from India were quite sufficient to attack the British Treasury and take possession of it. The name of the writer was not disclosed. Nawab Din, Inspector of Police, who accompanied Mr. Beaty in searching Bharat Mata premises, was next examined at length. The Court adjourned to the next day.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ANARCHISM.

Joint Memorial in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

The European commercial community of Calcutta has naturally been very much exercised over the anarchist outrages and two meetings of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been held within the last few days without deciding to do anything. But the second was held yesterday and the upshot of its deliberations was that a deputation should be appointed to wait upon the Viceroy and to lay the statement of the view of the commercial community before him. The Deputation will consist not solely of members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The Trades Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Association and the British Indian Association will also be invited to join and, if they agree, a joint memorial will be drawn up.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Agricultural Exhibition at Jalgaon.

RECEPTION OF MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, FEBRUARY 1.

AFTER a long journey from Palanpur H. E. the Governor of Bombay arrived this morning at Jalgaon, the centre of the newly-formed district of East Khandesh. It was His Excellency's first visit to British territory during his tour, and probably because it was the last place, at which a halt was to be made before the return to the ordinary routine of work in Bombay, the Governor relaxed for once the arduousness of his programme. During a visit of two days he devoted only one to public engagements leaving room for a little rest and breathing space before the end of an interesting tour which, however, to the principal figure concerned, has been a most exacting one.

The Jalgaon programme comprised the opening of an Agricultural Exhibition and the reception of an address from the Municipality, the first function to take place immediately upon the Governor's arrival. Accordingly as soon as Sir George Clarke alighted from his special train, he was met by Mr. W. T. Morrison, Commissioner, Central Division, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Collector of East Khandesh and the principal local officers. His Excellency and his Staff were then at once shown to motor cars and driven to the Exhibition ground.

The Exhibition is certainly one of great credit to so young a district as East Khandesh, especially as its inception and organisation are entirely due to the enterprise of the people of the locality. A fund amounting to Rs. 25,000 has been raised amongst the leaders of the commercial community in East Khandesh and has permitted the Exhibition Committee not only to provide ample and commodious buildings, for the housing of the exhibits but also to offer a generous prize fund amounting to Rs. 15,000. The Exhibition is an extensive one, numbering as it does, some six or seven thousand entries. These came from many parts of India, as in each section there are open classes, as well as those confined to exhibitors resident in the district. Thus produce has been received from places so far away as Bombay, Ratnagiri, Agra, Dharwar, and parts of the Central Provinces. Cotton is the principal industry of the district and consequently the most prominent section of the Exhibition. As is mentioned in the address to the Governor, the district has nearly one million acres devoted to cotton cultivation while there are 125 ginning mills and two spinning and weaving mills within its limits. The industry, however, shows signs of still further development and at this Exhibition nearly 1,000 exhibits were staged. These earned warm praise from the judges, who were mostly officers connected with the Agricultural Departments of the Presidency and the Central Provinces. Grain also provided a number of well filled classes, all showing good quality, and it is noteworthy that in the jowari classes a poor cultivator from a remote village in the district took a first prize in competition with the whole of India. The Governor's special prize by the way, which was given for the best collection of exhibits in the local classes, was won by a cultivator from Sowda who exhibited eleven kinds of grain and pulse and took nine prizes.

Other departments of the Exhibition found room for all kinds of artisans' work such as weaving, carpentery, cart-building and the making of agricultural implements, an art section, including painting, photography, embroidery and needle work and a section for vegetables and fruit.

A COTTON GROWING CENTRE.

His Excellency having arrived at the Exhibition was conducted to a central pavilion, crowded with spectators and there the members of the Exhibition Reception Committee were introduced to him.

Mr. Simcox, as President of the Exhibition, then read the following address :—

To the Right Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, etc.,

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Committee of the Jalgaon Exhibition, have great pleasure in asking you to open the Exhibition. We wish to welcome you rather as an honoured guest and patron than as the Official head of the Administration. For, as Your Excellency is aware, this Exhibition has been entirely financed by voluntary contribution from the people of the District and their friends, and organized by the voluntary efforts of the Committee and others. While, however, we owe Your Excellency's Government no financial aid, we are very grateful to several of its Departments for moral support, and especially to the Agricultural and the Civil Veterinary Department for a fine show of departmental exhibits and experiments, and for the greatest assistance in classifying and judging the exhibits in the rest of the Show. We have among us, on the Committee, gentlemen of all professions—landowners, bankers, lawyers, engineers, merchants, millowners, cultivators, as well as Government officials. All have given their time and money to the cause. We have raised a subscription of nearly Rs. 25,000, which has enabled us to erect the spacious buildings which you see, and to give nearly Rs. 15,000 in prizes. These facts will enable Your Excellency to see the interest which has been displayed, and we trust that a closer inspection of the Exhibition pavilions will convince you of the keen emulation which has been aroused among the producers of the various classes of exhibits. This District is further than most from the headquarters of Government. It contains a peaceable, law-abiding and loyal people. It does not often figure at least in the political parts of the newspapers though in the obscure corners devoted to cotton price reports it appears daily. It grows nearly one million acres of cotton, and has some 125 ginning and pressing mills. Its land revenue is approaching Rs. 30 lakhs, and is always punctually and ungrudgingly paid. By the mercy of God this District has very seldom suffered from famine, and on the contrary its enormous cotton area may be reckoned on to support every year many thousands of families from the less fortunate Deccan Districts. Thus the District may without boasting be termed a valuable asset in the Presidency which Your Excellency governs. We hope then that Your Excellency will pardon us if we enumerate some of our principal needs, and will promise us the support of Government towards their satisfaction when necessary. They are as follows:—(1) Improved road communication ; (2) more facilities for fair trade, that is, for straightforward dealings between producer and customer; (3) improvements in cultivation, more especially with a view to lengthening the staple of cotton; and (4) standardization of weights and measures. As to the second, third and fourth points, we quite recognize that we must be our own helpers to a large extent. In this respect we would state that we hear gladly that the Jalgaon Municipality are intending to open a cotton market on the Berar principle, and hope it may be the forerunner of many others. Such open markets cannot but stimulate fair trade and improve the staple. Again we recognize the good work being done by Mr. Gammie and the Agricultural Department generally with regard to selection of cotton, and hope that we may benefit by the good work. Also, on two occasions large representative meetings of the people have passed resolutions which have enabled the Collector to standardize the measures used for grain and the weights used for cotton, which formerly varied from bazar to bazar. Even so, however, our maund and seer vary from those used in the Deccan, in Bombay, in the Central Provinces and in Berar. As to the need first stated we acknowledge with thanks the provincialization of some of the roads in the District by Your Excellency's Government during the last 3 years and the action of the District Local Board in removing all tolls. Still, if Your Excellency had time to traverse some of the rougher parts of the District now or some of the black soil plains in the rains you would, we believe, be convinced that more roads are urgently needed. The District Local Board is, we know, doing its best to provide them, but it has lost nearly Rs. 40,000 per annum owing to the abolition of tolls. Before concluding our address may we be permitted hereby to acknowledge our gratitude to all our subscribers, foremost amongst whom is Your Excellency's self, and the official and non-official gentlemen who are acting as judges and assisting in other ways, to the engineers and artists, more particularly Messrs. Bhide and Gadi, to whom we are indebted for our buildings and their decorations, and to the distinguished gathering of gentlemen from other parts of India, whom we are glad to see gracing our assembly. Last but not least, our thanks are especially due to our two indefatigable Honorary Secretaries, who have worked

incessantly to make the Exhibition a success without any remuneration except the pleasure they are giving to the public.

His Excellency's reply has already been published in these columns.

His Excellency the Governor then inspected the exhibits and afterward drove to his Camp at the Collector's bungalow.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the afternoon His Excellency drove to the Municipal Hall, where the members of the Municipality were assembled and where the President read the followin address :—

To the Right Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., etc., Governor of Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the undersigned Councillors of the Municipality of Jalgaon, on behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of this town, beg to offer you our most cordial welcome. We beg to remind Your Excellency that the building in which this presentation is being made is named after Your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Lamington, who laid the foundation stone in June 1867, when he visited this district. Since this part of the Presidency was first opened up by the railway, in 1860, this town has made steady progress in all directions. Its central position as the capital of the district of East Khandesh has materially assisted us; but we will not detain you by a detailed reference to this, as the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which Your Excellency opened this morning will have amply illustrated the economic position this district occupies in this Presidency. On a review of the accounts of the past ten years of this Municipality, we find that while our income has increased 47 per cent., our expenditure has increased by about 34 per cent., and we are now spending on our primary schools about Rs. 11,000, a sum equal to nearly a quarter of our total income; and our Anglo-Vernacular School cost us about Rs. 3,150. Your Excellency will note that though our achievements may not be very brilliant, they indicate steady progress and a healthy state of affairs. Within our limited means and with the assistance from time to time given to us by Government, we have now an ample water supply assured to us, and we are considering the further steps we should take to place our water administration on a sound financial footing. The town is extending on all sides; building sites are being laid out and markets rearranged, and public places are being slowly added; and in all these activities of a rising young town, our Municipality is taking its due part by providing means of improved sanitation and in various other ways. "The old order changeth giving place to new," and as a result of the beneficent reforms in the scheme of Local Self-Government, inaugurated by Your Excellency last year—which we humbly think are sure to have far-reaching effects in the future—this Municipality has been worked, since April 1909, by a non-official president, and we hope to begin our next triennial term in April next with a majority of two-thirds of elected Councillors on our Board. We are keenly alive to the new and heavy responsibilities which these changes involve, and we hope, under Providence, to carry on the Municipal administration of the town with the same care and attention which distinguished the old regime. In this hope we are sustained by the fact that we have in the head of the district administration, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, an officer of rare tact, upon whose advice and experience we know we can always rely, should occasion arise. In the address of welcome presented to your predecessor, Lord Lamington, we alluded to: —(1) A civil hospital; (2) a high school; (3) an industrial school as our chief wants for the present. Three others have forced themselves on our attention since then, and these are:—(1) A cotton market; (2) an improved drainage system; and (3) a District Court. As regards the first, we may state that a cotton market, where cultivators could bring the raw cotton of their fields and be assured of standard weights and an organised brokers' services is felt to be a need which ought to be met. The existence of such markets in the neighbouring province of Berar, the very useful purpose which they serve in concentrating the cotton trade exchange of the province and the extraordinary success that has attended them from the point of view of the agriculturist, have induced this Municipality to consider the question of establishing one here, and we hope to mature a scheme in a few months more. A year and a half ago our Collector, Mr. Simcox, asked for a large grant for this Municipality and for that of Bhusawal for the improvement of the drainage of this town and for an Improvement Scheme for Bhusawal. If would have helped us considerably in our efforts to place our drainage on a sound basis. But for some reason or other, nothing came of it. We now beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to the subject, and we shall be very grateful should Your Excellency find it possible to assist us by a grant towards our drainage. The most important of our wants, however, is that of a well equipped high school. The steady growth of our schools and notably of our Anglo-Vernacular School established in 1886, as evidenced by our large expenditure on them, will, we trust, show that the establishment of a Government High School here will meet a very real need. And if Your Excellency will assure us that the question will be taken up soon, we shall be relieved of an appreciable part of our educational expenditure, and to that extent we hope to be able to improve the status of our primary schools, both as regards the quality and quantity of education imparted in them. We beg to assure Your Excellency from our heart that we look with horror and disgust upon the recent instances of certain misguided and mistrained youths perpetrating outrages against law and order and the common amenities of a well-ordered civic life—instances which, though few in number, are calculated to produce a feeling of distrust of the people at large, who we are certain are loyal to the core; and we are thankful to Your Excellency for having, in an official paper, forcibly expressed the public feeling on the subject, viz.—that "the great mass of the people loathes and repudiates the cult of murder;" and we are quite prepared and willing to co-operate with the Government "in the removal of the causes which lead directly or indirectly to this state of things." We are indeed fortunate in having the destinies of this Presidency under Your Excellency's guidance; and we trust you will permit us to assure you that your continuance in our midst, in circumstances of the greatest private sorrow as the head of the administration appeals to the best instincts of an Indian as a noble example of high-souled and single-minded duty. We beg to conclude by once more offering you our most cordial welcome.

His Excellency's reply has been published.

For to-morrow it had been arranged that His Excellency should make a visit by motor-car to the famous Ajunta Caves. However, after the very heavy programme which Sir George Clarke has carried out and the constant travelling which he has undertaken during his tour, he felt that a quiet day's rest would be more beneficial to him. It has been arranged therefore that only some members of the Staff will make the trip, while the Governor will spend a quiet day at the bungalow. In the evening a Bhil dance is to be given in the fields opposite. His Excellency will leave Jalgaon on Thursday morning and reach Bombay early in the evening.

ACCIDENT ON G.I.P. RAILWAY.

Line Blocked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 2.

An accident has occurred at mileage 107 between Talegaon and Wadgaon. A G.I.P. Railway carriage derailed owing to a block of trains leaving Poona. The traffic will be delivered over the single line as opportunities offer. The Bombay trains are also delayed. The railway staff at the spot are working hard to remove the block.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. August, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on probation, North Western Railway, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Class 3, Grade 3, from the 23rd June 1909.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of latrine accommodation in 49 bogies and 242 ordinary broad gauge third-class carriages on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 1.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South India Conference has been holding its sittings at Vikarabad daily since the 27th January and concluded to-day. The following delegates were present:—Revds. W. Balstone, A. H. Baker, W. D. Beal, J. B. Buttaick, A.B. Coats, Wand Dasai, D. O. Ensberger, J. H. Gardner, G. Gersham, Robert Gopalah, W. H. Hollister, D. P. Holton, E. Isaac, S. M. Job, W. L. King, J. Karodi, J. J Kingham, M. Lewis, C. F. Tripp, S. Maigur, S. Noah, C. E. Parker, P. W. Ruberb, C. W. Ross, De Sousa, C. W. Sehare, W. D. Schermerhorn and M. Tindale.

Delegates to the Women's Conference were Mrs. A. B. Coates, Miss L. B. Dosch, Mrs. D. O. Ensberger, Miss J. Ericson, Miss F. F. Fisher, Mrs. W. Hollister, Miss H. Holland, Miss A. E. Hollister, Mrs. D P. Holton, Mrs. W. L. King, Miss F. Niaskeil, Miss K. Simonds, Mrs. W. B. Schermerhorn, Miss K. E Toll, Miss E. H. Walls, and Mrs and Miss C. Wood. The President of the Conference was Bishop F. W. Warne.

A notable feature of the Conference was an ordination service on Sunday when four candidates were ordained as Deacons and two at the evening service as elders. At the morning service, about 130 men, women and children. Native Christians came from a distance of 25 miles on foot from Kohir and Madanpalle to be present at the service. On the previous day a wedding between two Native Christians named T kiran and Pinayya, both hailing from Kolar, took place.

Reports from various districts showed that Mission work was prospering to a large extent and conversions were numerous. Two important events took place on the first day, namely, the dedication of Crawford building as a church and school and of the Mary Knott Memorial by Bishop Warne during yesterday's sitting. The question cropped up as to the South India Conference having an interest in the property of the Methodist Publishing House Press at Madras.

Rev. A. H. Baker, Superintendent of the Madras District, contended that the South India Conference had no interest in the Publishing House or its agent whatever. After a lengthy discussion it was decided that the Central Conference was the proper channel for supervision and control of the Press and its agent.

The Women's Conference was daily occupied in organisation work, temperance work and fixing dates for examinations and making programmes.

MADRAS DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 1.

A meeting of the Presbytery and Diocesan Conference of the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Madras, was held this evening at the Memorial Hall under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Madras. There was a large attendance of clergy and laity and after an introductory speech by the Bishop, who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates, especially to those from outstations. The first subject taken up for consideration was the concentration in Madras of boys from various orphanages in the Diocese. Papers were read by the Acting Archdeacon Cox, Rev F. Nuttall and Rew F. M. Heycock. The next subject was the maintenance and development of European and Eurasian schools and papers were read by Rev. Canon Sell, Rev. H. Pakenham Walsh and Mr. H. A. Hart. This subject aroused some discussion and interesting remarks were made by several present. A Committee consisting of the Chairman, Acting Archdeacon and the Bishop's Chaplain, with power to add to their number, was unanimously appointed to report on the subject. The Bishop holds a visitation at the Cathedral to-morrow morning and meetings will be continued to-morrow evening and the day following.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

The clergy and laity of the Diocese of Madras met again this evening when the only subject for consideration was the formation of a Diocesan Synod. His Lordship was the speaker and gave details of the scheme which engaged his attention for some years. European and Indian clergymen took part in the discussion and the subject was eventually referred to a Committee to report upon within the next six months.

SUSPICION AGAINST ASCETICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2.

On Monday afternoon two Sikh lads named Neko Das and Nehal Singh, aged 13 and 14 years respectively, dressed as ascetics in yellow robes strayed into the Imperial Secretariat office, where they were met and questioned by an Officer of the C. I. D. The lads said that they were mendicants by profession. They were made over to the Waterloo Street Thana, and as nothing was known against them they were taken before the Commissioner of Police yesterday and discharged.

HIRED TRANSPORT "REWA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEBRUARY 2.

The hired transport "Rewa," Colonel G. R. Row, 7th Gurkhas, commanding, left this morning for Southampton homeward bound. The passenger list includes 51 officers, sixty-eight womenfolk, and 132 children and 536 non-commissioned officers and men, time expired details and others. Chaplains the Revds W. F. Key and Kelly, Colonels E. P. Hobday, F. R. Boileau of the Staff College and Colonel H. B. De-Lisle, 1st Royals, are passengers by the same steamer. The last-named proceeds to Aldershot succeeding Colonel Godley as Chief Staff Officer, Second Home Division. These hired transports are models of comfort and greatly superior to the old-fashioned troopships.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

Visitation of the Clergy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 2.

The Lord Bishop of Madras held a visitation of the clergy this morning at the Cathedral and delivered his charge reviewing briefly the work of the diocese during the last eight years. He dwelt, inter alia, on the progress of the Church in the Telugu country, question of unity which, he said, was generally recognised as one of the most crying needs of the Church throughout the world, corporate life and action in the diocese; formation of a Diocesan Council and the appointment of an Assistant-Bishop, etc.

MR. P. N. MUKERJEE, Secretary, Calcutta Corporation, has resigned the appointment without specifying any reason.

SERIOUS allegations having been made against the Calcutta Fire Brigade in connection with the recent fire at Nimtola timber yards, the Corporation has requested the Bengal Government to appoint a mixed Committee to enquire into the matter.

BANK OF INDIA.

Shareholders' Meeting.

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Bank's offices, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Sir Sassoon David moved the adoption of the following report:—The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December 1909. The net profit, including Rs. 61,895-9-6 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 4,83,938-6-5. An "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1909 which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1909 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,50,000; to grant a Bonus of one month's salary to the Bank's staff Rs. 7,452; to carry forward to the next account Rs. 1,76,486 6-5.

In our last Report dated 6th July 1909 it was stated that during the half year the demand for money had been dull and rates low; these remarks could be applied with even greater force to the six months just ended, and, taking the year as a whole, business has been extremely poor. In this connection it may be noted that the average Bank rate for 1909 was only 5·14 as compared with 6·05 the average of the three previous years. Our results, however, taking the above into due consideration may, we trust, be considered satisfactory, whilst the general business of the Bank has been well maintained, our working capital now standing at Rs. 2,70,97,084 as compared with 2,17,57,914 on 31st December 1908 and Rs. 1,70,40,891 on 31st December 1907. Towards the end of August the market sustained a severe shock owing to the unfortunate circumstances attending the failure of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey. So far as the Bank's connections directly with Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey are concerned no loss will be sustained. It will be observed that your Directors have not recommended that any portion of the profits should be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund as has been done in previous years, but propose to carry forward the surplus profits to the next account. Their reason for recommending this course is that the accounts of the Bank with the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited—both of which Companies are, as is well known, in liquidation—are at present unsettled; and although the Directors trust that there will be no loss arising from either of these two accounts, they deem it prudent, pending the final adjustment of the same, to carry forward the whole of the surplus profits to the next year's account. During the year Sir Frederick Leigh Croft vacated his seat on the Board under the operation of Article No. 97 (c). On his return to Bombay he was re-appointed a Director. Sir Dorab Tata, in consequence of his intended long absence from India, resigned his seat as a Director and in accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. R. J. Tata was appointed in his place. The shareholders are asked to confirm these two appointments. Mr. Jenarrayen Hindoomull Dani has resigned his seat as a Director. Under Article No. 102 Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Khetsey Khaisey retire from the Board but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders are requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Sir Sassoon David, in support of his proposition, said: Gentlemen, I presume I may take it for granted that the Directors' report, balance sheet and profit and loss account may be taken as read, and before, moving the adoption of the report I will, as usual with your permission, make a few remarks.

As we have already pointed out in our report, the twelve months under review were remarkable for the general slackness of trade as the result of which the average Bank rate was the lowest we have had experience of since the Bank began business. Trade prospects for the present year are very much brighter and large export generally are assured, but the ample provision made by the Banks to finance the same added to the fact that produce has been reported almost as soon as it reached Bombay, has brought about a rather unusual condition of the local money market, and the rate of interest is considerably lower for the time of year than had been anticipated. However, good trade conditions cannot but be beneficial to Banks in the long run, and we believe that we may look forward to a very successful year. Under the unfavourable conditions of the past twelve months previously referred to we trust that the net profit that we made may be considered satisfactory for though not quite so good as that of the previous year it amounted to the substantial sum of Rs. 4,23,042-12-11 and including the amount brought forward the profit is Rs 4,83,938-6-5.

The interior dividend already paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and the dividend at the same rate for the past six months that we now propose to declare, absorbs three lakhs, having for disposal Rs. 1,83,938 6-5.

From this sum we have much pleasure in recommending a bonus to the staff of a month's salary and suggest that the balance Rs. 4176,486 6-5 be carried forward,

In our report we have briefly given you our reasons for recommending this course, and as matter stands it is impossible for me to give you much additional information. Our advances to the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld. were made on the security of the Company together with the personal security of the agents, Messrs. Jeewandass and Co. The question of the future of the Company is not yet determined, as the winding up proceedings have been stayed by order of the Court until February 18th. We understand, however, that there is reason to believe that the Company will not go into liquidation but that a scheme for its future working to the satisfaction of the creditors will be given effect to.

As to our advance to the Tricumdas Mills I can only say that we claim to have security hypothecated to the Bank which we trust will meet the debt due to the Bank in full. Exception was, however, been taken by certain auditors to the position of secured creditors to which we lay claim, and the question has to be decided by the Court. Proceedings are now being taken to obtain the Court's decision in the matter, and we trust that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at in due course. You observe from the balance sheet that the advances made by the Bank as on the 31st December amounted to Rs. 2,07,56,997 and with regard to these I wish to say that a Committee consisting of myself and three other members of the Board were recently appointed to examine them. I am glad to be in a position to say that we were able to make a report that we had carefully examined all the statements of advances made by the Bank and found them quite satisfactory and in order. This time last year I commented upon the fact that our current accounts had more than doubled during the year 1908. It was, of course, out of the question that such a rapid rate of increase should be maintained and we must remain satisfied with the small increase we are able to show this year. That your Banks fully retains the confidence of the public is, however, plainly exemplified by the very large increase in our fixed deposits which stand at a figure higher by 61 lakhs than in the previous year. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I think we have reason to be well satisfied with the general progress of the Bank and I trust that with your co-operation end support it will be well-maintained. The staff, as usual, have worked loyally and well and the greatest care had been exercised by the manager in the conduct of our business, and I feel sure that I am only expressing the feelings of my co directors when I say that our best thanks are due to Mr. Stringfellow and the staff generally. I will now move the adoption of the report.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. N. Gazdar then asked the Chairman what the amount of the loan advanced to the late Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey was.

Sir Sassoon—No overdraft was given to him. Rs. 35,000 were advanced to him on security.

Mr. Gazdar—Was the amount recovered?

Sir Sassoon—Yes, it was recovered.

Mr. Gazdar—What was the advance made to the Bombay Cotton?

Sir Sassoon—Five lakhs.

Mr. Gazdar—To the Tricumdass?

Sir Sassoon—Three and a half lakhs.

Mr. Gazdar—On whose recommendation was the loan given to Dwarkadass?

The question was ruled out of order.

Mr. Gazdar then spoke on the proposition and made many remarks of a personal character.

Mr. Shapoorji B. Bharoocha said that the remarks made by the previous speaker were most unfair and vulgar. He thought that the board ought to have been thanked and given credit for steering the bark and coming out without loss.

Mr. A. M. Dalal said that the management of the Bank was very creditable.

The proposition was then agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim then moved that a dividend of six per cent. per annum be declared and a bonus of one month's salary be granted to the staff.

Mr. Gordhandass Khatao seconded the proposition.

Mr. Gazdar moved an amendment to the effect that the shareholders were of opinion that unless the exact position of the Bank was ascertained, it was not in the interests of the company to declare a dividend.

Mr. R. E. Daruwalla seconded the amendment which was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Ibrahim's proposition was then carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Laloobhai Samaldass and Mr. Khetsey Khaisey were re-elected directors and the appointments of Sir Croft and Mr. R. J. Tata as directors were confirmed.

Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. and Messrs. K. S. Aiyer and Co. were appointed auditors for the current year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David presided yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Hall.

The Committee sanctioned allowances being granted to certain Municipal employes for work done by them in connection with the preparation of the Election Roll.

GRIEVANCE OF HOUSEOWNERS.

Mr. Nusserwanji Cawasji Shroff and several other owners of properties abutting on the private street known as Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane complained stating that they had been served with notices under Section 305 of the Municipal Act, to level metal drain and light the lane; that they have pointed out to the Commissioner that the lane was damaged and left unrepaired by the Municipal contractors whilst laying pipe sewers in the lane and that as there was already a Municipal storm-water side drain and Municipal kerosene oil lamps in the locality, the only thing the should be called upon to do was to metal the lane. They added that the estimates prepared by the Executive Engineer for this work were so heavy that some of them would have to sell their houses to find the amount and that they requested the Commissioner to have estimates revised upon which they had been served with fresh notices increasing the estimate of cost from Rs. 4,934 to Rs. 6,075 6-0 which was very exorbitant inasmuch as the lane 400" by 20". It was further submitted that they would prefer open drains.

The Committee referred this to the Commissioner, who reported as follows: The chief contention of the complainants appears to be that the contractor who carried out the work of laying the pipe sewer in the lane should be held responsible for the state of the lane. The lane was not metalled before the pipe sewer work was commenced and the contract or cannot be expected to metal it after the work was completed. He, however, levelled the earth and consolidated the same. The complainants seem to be under a misapprehension when they say that the estimate includes charges for metalling only. Provision has been made in the estimate not only for metalling the lane but also for an underground storm water drain and three gas lamps. The difference in the estimates is due to the rates for labour and materials being now higher than those at the time the first estimate was made. If the owners of the properties in the lane had paid their respective shares of the cost of the work at the time the original estimate was prepared i.e. three years ago, they would have had no cause for complaint on the score of increased cost. But repeated request for payment had no effect on them and they have not yet paid the amount. Fresh action has therefore been taken against them and summonses will now be issued."

The Standing Committee forwarded the matter to the Corporation with the recommendation that Mr. Shroff and others be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

PETIT NAGPUR SWADESHI SPINNING WEAVING CO.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spining Weaving and Mfg. Company's shareholders was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit presiding, when the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved not to accept Dewan Bahadur Bullubdas' offer, made through his agent, Mr. E. A. Russel, for the purchase of the Company's Ginning factory at Hingaughat, better offers for the same property having been received from other parties since the date of the notice convening the meeting, and further that the agents do inform Dewan Bahadur Bullubdas accordingly.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

An ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the company's offices on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. H. C. Wright presiding. The directors' report was adopted and a final dividend of Rs.300 per share of Rs.2,500, Rs. 15 per share of Rs125 (old issues) and Rs. 7 8-0 per share of Rs. 125 (new issues) was sanctioned. Messrs. Leslie Crawford and R. W. Harter were re-elected directors. The meting was dissolved after appointing auditors.

HOUSE SEARCHED IN DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, FEBRUARY 2.

Babu Nepal Chandra Choudhury with Surendra Mohan Tarafdar and a number of constables searched a stationery, shop at Patuatuly. The search lasted for more than two hours. All the steel trunks were searched and some new biscuit boxes were broken open, Only one letter written by the Manager of the shop was taken away. It is said the search was in connection with the Rajendrapur dacoity.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	18
Total	6	8	121
This day last year	6	6	89

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
February 2nd 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	106	33	1
B	355	291	37
C	187	82	4
D	127	33	2
E	193	116	7
F	91	18	0
G	96	25	0
Total to date	1,160	598	51
Total rats killed			1,758

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 2.

There was a very full attendance again for the concluding day's racing. Only two outsiders got home, elsewise the betting public had the best of the exchanges. The weather was pleasant and the sport up to Lucknow's best standard. Details :—

THE DESERT HANDICAP.

Mr Scott's Secunder 10st 2lbs .....Firth 1
Mr Kour Saheb of Patiala's Surrender 8st 2lbs... A Fergusson 2
Mr Wyndham Quin's Prince Chestnut 8st 11lbs Robinson 3
Mr Mile's Nagashi 9st 5lbs .....Chatters 4

ALSO RAN.—Nusser 9st 13lbs, Sher 9st 8lbs, Sheik Farid 8st 11lbs, Lailan 8st 2lbs, Egypt 8st 9lbs and Hullo 7st.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Nagashi, 4 to 1 Surrender, Lailan and Egypt, 6 to 1 Secunder, and Hullo, and tens the others.

Surrender and Prince Chestnut were in the lead near home when Secunder challenged and finally won by quarter of a length; half a length between second and third. Time.—1 min. 1 sec.

HANDICAP PONY CHASE.

Captain Steward's Envious 8st 7lbs (carried 8st 13lbs) .....McNeilage 1
Major Sir J Milbanke's Sunbeam 10st 10lbs... Major Tudor (fell) 2

BETTING.—3 to 1 on Sunbeam, 5 to 2 against Envious.

Envious came in by himself.

HANDICAP HORSE CHASE.

Captain Reyned's Baronathell 12st 13lbs...Captain Tomkinson 1
Mr. Leache's Lord D. 9st (carried 9st 4lbs,) Captain Fell 2
Mr Johnson's Dundee 9st.....Mr John Jackson 3

ALSO RAN.— Barjee 11st, and Refused Senator 10st 7lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Baronathell; 4 to 1 against Senator and Lord D, and eights the others.

A very fine race. Lord D. led to the last fence; there running wide he led up Baronathell who finally won by five lengths; one and a half lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time 5min. 34sec.

THE GOOMTEE PLATE.

Mr Galstaun's Naughty Boy, 9st 6lbs...Robinton 1
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Glenora 9st 5lbs... Butters 2
Mr Connolly's Precede 8st 9lbs .....Randall 3
Kour Saheb of Patiala's Lorraine 10st 7lbs...Firth 4

ALSO RAN.—Clear Out 9st 6lbs, Topsail 9st 3lbs, Amphibia 8st 12lbs, Snip Snap 7st 13lbs, Nigam 7st 3lbs, and Melody 6st 0lb.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against each Lorraine and Naughty Boy; 7 to 1 Snip Snap, and tens and fifteen the others.

Naughty Boy survived all the opposition in the run home and won by a length. Time.—1min 4ses.

THE POINTS PLATE.

Mr Hannyngton's Kilkite 8st 5lbs.....Chatters 1
Mr Galstaunş Hopscotch 9st 0lb .....Robinson 2
Mr J D Scott's Wal 8st.....Firth 3
Maharajah Cooch Behar's Matin Bell 8st, Osborne 4

ALSO RAN.—Circus Girl 9st 3lbs, First Bell 9st 2lbs, Sun of a Gun 8st 6lbs, The Point 8st 3lbs, Bit O'Fashion 7st 12lbs, Red Light 7st 9lbs and Lady Polly 6st 0lb.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against each Lorraine and Naughty Boy; 7 to 1 Snip Snap, and tens and fifteens the others.

Naughty Boy survived all the opposition in the run home and won by a length. Time—1min. 4secs.

THE RESIDENCY PLATE.

Koer Saheb of Patiala's Mozart 7st 12lbs, A Ferguson 1
Major Stratton's Speedometer 8st 11lbs...Meleom 2
Lala Radhamohan's Lady Spring 8st 13lbs...Ames 3

ALSO RAN.—Longchamps, 9st 9lbs, Clear Creek 3st 11lbs, and Confederation 8st 7st.

BETTING.—Evens Longchamps, 2 to 1 against Clear Creek, 5 to 1 Lady Spring, 6 to 1 Speedometer, and tens the others.

Mozart came out at the distance and staying out challenged by Speedometer and Lady Spring in the rails won by a length, a head separating second and third. Time—1min. 17 4 5secs.

THE FAREWLL PLATE.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Brigand 10st 10lbs...Firth 1
Mr Mile's Nagashi 8st 12lbs .....Chatters 2
Mr S Smith's Surkhab 9st 10lbs.....Southall 3
Captain Toogood and Mr Evan's Jenny Lomond 8st 6lbs .....Thoburn 4

ALSO RAN.—Soheil 8st 10lbs, Akrabad 7st 4lbs, Modesty 7st 2lbs, and Hullo 6st 7lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Brigand; 4 to 1 Surkheb, Naghshi and Modesty; 6 to 1 Young Lomond and Akrabad, and tens the others.

Brigand came away from the distance and won easily by three lengths; one length between second and third. Time—1min 38secs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The Annual Tournament will be held during the Big Race Meeting in February, commencing on the 8th and extending over a fortnight. It is open to all India.

All officers of any of the Services, Civil and Military, and members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana are eligible.

The events will be (a) Open Singles, (b) Open Doubles, (c) Public School Doubles, (d) Handicap Single, (e) Handicap Doubles, (f) Markers Singles.

The Conditions are :—(a) The winner of the Open Single is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning or until the next year winner is declared and will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a Cup, value Rs 50, with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court.

The Challenge Cup is not to be taken out of India. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to remain the Challange Cup permanently.

(b) (c) (d) (e)—Cups will be presented to the Winners.

(f)—Will only be held if at least six competitors enter, in which case the first prize will be Rs. 150 and 2nd Rs. 75, while if more than 8 entries are received a 3rd prize will be given.

(b) and (c)—Will not be held unless at least four pairs enter.

In the event of large entries being received for the Handicaps events they may be extended over a month. They are confined to members of the Bombay Gymkhana resident in Bombay.

5. Handicapping and the drawing of ties will be effected at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.

7. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the Court.

8. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secrtary, Rackets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 4th February, 1910, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been :—1885 Capt. B. B. Russell, R. E., 1886 Mr. H. J. Gell, 1887 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo S., 1888 Mr. H. G. Gell 1889 Mr. E. F. T. Richard, 1890 Mr. L. Rivett Carnack, 1891 Mr. G. Hancock, Bo. S. C., 1892 Capt S C. Smith, R. A., 1893 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A., 1894 Mr. G. H. Hancock, S. C., 1895 Capt. S. C. Smith R. A., 1896 M. J. G. Grey, Bo S C., 1897 Mr. E. C. Bradford, R. I. R., 1898 Mr. G. J. Greig, Bo. S. C., 1899 Mr. G. J. Greig Bo S. C., 1900 Maj S. Menzies C. B., 1901 Mr. M. D. Woold W. Y. R., 1902 M. R. C. Greig, Bo., S. C., 190 3 Mr. E. S. Sundy, R. E., 1904 Mr. A. H. C. Kearsey, Y. F. L. Regt., 1905 Capt. J. G. Greig. I. A., 1906 Capt. J. G Greig I. A., 1907 Maj Wigram 18th Lancers, 1908. Capt J. G. Greig I.A. and 1909 Capt J. G. Greig I. A.

For the Markers' events, which will be placed on Saturday and Sunday February 12, 13, 19, and 20, the charge for admission will be as follows :—For all events Rs 5, for Preliminary Events only February 11 and (12) Re 1, for Semi-final and Final events only (February 18 and 19) Rs. 2. Tickets may be obtained at the Racquet Court or from the Head Clerk, Bombay Gymkhana.

MRS. SHEFFINGTON SMITH arrived in Calcutta from Colombo yesterday morning and is a guest at Calcutta Government House.

COLONEL PINNEY will reach Calcutta from Bombay by the Bombay Mail this afternoon.

THE POONA BOAT CLUB.

Forthcoming Regatta.

Unusual interest will be lent this year to the regatta of the R. C. B. C., which is to take place during the last week in February owing to the acceptances by both the Madras and Bombay Boat Clubs of the yearly challenge issued by the Poona Club to all comers in a four oared race over a mile course. Luckily the R. C. B. C. has a very large number of good oarsmen this year from which to pick a crew and the following members of the Club have been out last week under the eye of a coach in eights and fours to enable the choice of the Poona crew to be made—

	Weight.		Weight.
* Wilson	12 2	Byatt	12 11
* Abjey	12 11	* Noke	11 8
Arbuthnot	12 8	* Parle	10 9
Leahy	12 4	Purser	10 13
* Hosking	10 6	Turner	12 11

* Pearson (Cox)

Those marked with a star have represented Poona in former years in the race against Madras. The selection was eventually narrowed down to the five men mentioned above on the left. After a couple of days trial it was finally decided to choose the first four men in the order mentioned to represent Poona this year, as Hosking who is an Oxford Trial Eightsmen and undoubtedly the neatest oar at present in Poona, is uncertain of his movements, and is moreover with such a heavy crew rather ruled out by his weight.

Pearson will probably Cox again as although new to it and a bit heavy, he did excellently last year at Madras. The course here with its bend is however more difficult to steer than that at Madras, and with three boats racing abreast it will take a deal of studying before any Cox can be sure of himself. The crew as will be seen is a very powerful one averaging about 12 1/2 stone. They shape well together, but they should see to it that they do not suffer from the fault of clumsiness, which often attracks heavy crew, and so should keep their work as neat, light and lively as possible. Wilson is a tried stroke who never give in and always keeps his head too, invaluable asset in a race. He will be well backed up by Abjej 3 who is a hard working oar with a good leg drive, though with rather too exaggerated a finish with his hands. The last remark also applies to Arbuthnot, who positively shakes the boat with the force with which he gets his hands away. This is however a fault very much on the right side, which can be easily toned down by both men, and Arbuthnot under recent good coaching at home for the last Henley Regatta has improved out of all recognition. Leahy is a Dublin University Eightsman and has the neatest blade on the river with plenty of hard work behind it and an intimate knowledge of rowing. Altogether if the crew gets together, keeps lively and row the correct depths, it should do great things. As regards the regimental boats, there are now under practice three eights and six or seven fours. The eights are the Gunners, Sappers and Doctors. The Sappers are well stroked by Arbuthnot and have a neat steady No. 7 in Paris. They are the best of the eights so far, being more together in point of time than the other boats, and they have some sound boat-pushers in Borret and Webber in the middle of the boat, and Leslie works hard at Bow, while their new men are coming on well.

They are weak at present in their finish, also in their swing (both ways) which is not together, but they catch the beginning with a sound that means business, and move their boat through the water quicker than the other eights. The Gunners are being stroked by Altay with Fanshawe and Purser at 7 and 6. Purser has made great strides lately and with more attention to his forward swing will become very nice oar. They have some excellent material besides and in the middle of the boat two very powerful heavy weight in Reed and Cowie who are both improving. Their bow oars are also shewing improvement under the tubbing of Altay and Purser. Their chief and obvious fault is digging; as their Eight has only been out once it is perhaps unfair to criticise them as a crew. They are however in Leahy's safe hands and are sure to come on.

The Doctors have the best "four" on the river in their four stern men with Noke at (Stroke) Turner, Leahy and Byatt, and with this steady influence in the stern their four bow oars are sure to improve rapidly

BY THE WAY.

THE ASHES OF CORTEZ.

A French paper announces the rediscovery of the lost ashes of Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico. He died in Spain, but his body was conveyed to Mexico in accordance with the directions in his will, and buried in the church of San Francisco, in the Mexican capital. Thence it was removed to the Church of Jesus, built by the conqueror himself, and a pyramidal monument was built over it by the Spanish Viceroy in 1794. In 1823, however, the monument was pulled to pieces by the revolutionists, who regarded it as a symbol of the hated Spanish domination; and though the coffin was spared and removed it disappeared, and all trace of it was lost. It has now, it is said, been found again in another part of the same church.

CANADA'S NEW "PARK."

The reservation by the Federal Government of the immense mountainous region lying between the Yellowstone Pass and the Saskatchewan River as a "national playground" will enable Canada to take the record for "parks" away from the United States. The famous Yellowstone Park, in Wyoming, has until now been easily first, with nearly 4,000 square miles to its credit; but the new Canadian park, which is to be called Jasper Park, will embrace no fewer than 5,000 square miles, or a territory almost as large as Yorkshire. Like the Yellowstone Park across the border, Jasper Park contains within its boundaries marvellous natural scenery, and it will likewise serve as a reservation for the native fauna.

FLITCH OR GAMMON?

There may be little need of explaining which virtue is rewarded by presentation of the Dunmow Flitch, for everyone knows that it is given "to married folk who have sworn that, for a year and a day, they have neither had differences nor wished themselves unwed." But Mr. J. Robertson-Scott's tiny volume in which "The Strange Story of the Dunmow Flitch" (Dunmow, D. Carter, 2s.) is traced, is full of all manner of quaint and interesting points connected with the ancient ceremony, that even those who have actually been carried round the old Essex town in the chairs of honour, with the flitch dangling above them in graceful fashion, can learn something from its pages. For one thing, they, and all the rest of us who talk as glibly of a flitch of bacon as we might of a piece of bread and butter, may be glad to be distinctly told that "a flitch is a side, a gammon a leg of bacon."

THE DOUBTFUL ORIGIN.

Mr. Robertson Scott has been very diligent in his researches and inquiries as to the origin of the Dunmow flitch custom; but even he has not succeeded in fixing with absolute certainty upon it. There is no doubt that it is one of the most ancient customs that remain: It may, indeed, have come over with the Conqueror. More than one book of antiquities avers that "at the abbey of St. Melaine, near Rennes"—the old capital of Brittany—there had been hanging, for more than six centuries, a side of bacon, "still quite fresh," which had been set apart for the first pair who "for a year and a day had lived without dispute and grumbling it and without repenting of their marriage. It is a comfort to think that the couple which during six centuries had not been found in Brittany is to this day found every year, and with the greatest ease, in Essex. The sense of satisfaction at this state of things is only slightly tempered by the regret that it does away with the chance of the sight of a side of bacon 600 years old and "still quite fresh."

"SAVE YOUR BACON."

Over and above all the interesting information directly connected with the flitch, Mr. Robertson Scott has also something to suggest with regard to other matters that will delight the student of folk and proverbial lore. Thus, he comments on Falstaff's famous ejaculation, "On, bacons, on!": From the Conquest it has been common to call the multitude hogs. To this practice, it has been declared, we owe the phrase "To save one's bacon." Is not bacon the back and sides of the hog—the part, therefore, on which a blow would generally fall? And is not "to save one's bacon," obviously, to escape a blow? An alternative origin is suggested, but the above seems to fit the case closely enough to make further speculation superfluous.

ABOUT GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

Some interesting figures are, as usual, given in the "Gas World Year Book." In England there are 1,044 gasworks owned by companies, and only 223 by local authorities, in Scotland 208 against 55, and in Ireland 87 against 24. The annual make of gas in England is given as 172,507,389,000 cubic feet in Scotland 16,561,071,000 cubic feet, and in Ireland 5,396,133,000 cubic feet, making a total of 194,464,593,000 cubic feet (as compared with 193,826,797,000 in the previous year). Municipal gas supply is on a much larger scale in Scotland than in either England or Ireland. This is explained by the fact that all the large towns in Scotland own the gasworks. In England this is not so, for in London, Liverpool, Bristol, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth, Brighton, and other large towns, the gas supply is in the hands of companies, while in Ireland this is also the case in Dublin and Cork.

LONDON GAS.

Within the London postal district there are 1,220,087 consumers, and they are supplied with 47,199,822,000 cubic feet of gas. In this area, extending from Tottenham on the north to Beckenham on the south and from Stratford on east to Putney on the west there is produced nearly 25 per cent of the output of gas of the whole kingdom supplying 19 per cent of the gas consumers. The largest of the London companies indeed the largest in the world—the Gas Light and Coke Company—make 22,829,000,000 cubic feet of gas in the year and charges 2s. 8d. per thousand cubic feet while some of the smaller companies charge a good deal less notably the South Metropolitan Company who charge 2s. 2d and the Wandsworth Company whose charge is only 1s. 11d. The number of gas consumers in the United Kingdom has increased in the year from 6,134,739 to 6,388,511.

THE DEATH OF RACHEL.

A commemorative medallion is to be affixed to the wall of the house at Cannet, near Cannes, in which the great actress Rachel died. By a curious dramatic coincidence it is called the Villa Sardou; and it was Jean-Jasques Sardou, a cousin of the great Victorien, who was the tragedienne's host there. She went there, dying of consumption, in September 1859, and lingered till January 1860. Few visitors could be admitted; but among those who came were included a young naval officer, Lieutenant Auberet, who persuaded her to be baptised into the Roman Church, and Jerome Napoleon, the brother of the late and the uncle of the reigning Emperor.

WHERE THE FINEST MAPLE GROWS.

The English indigenous maple (Acer compestre), for the planting of which some enthusiasts plead, though coupled by Chaucer with ash and oak, is now rarely found of any size. There are a few specimens in Epping Forest, but they are not conspicuous, except when the leaves turn to a glorious golden colour during autumn. Yet the wood formerly fetched high prices for making the beautifully polished bowls called "masers," which is why the maple is sometimes styled the "maser-tree"; and the root was considered a specific for most diseases. William Gilpin, the author of "Forest Scenery," laments that "the maple is an uncommon tree, though a common bush." By a happy coincidence, the finest maple-tree in the kingdom now stands—unless uprooted by the recent gales—over the grave of Gilpin in the churchyard at Coldre.

WHERE TELEGRAPH POLES COME FROM

There was a time when the needs of the British Post Office in the way of poles to support the overhead telegraphs of the United Kingdom were met solely from Norway. But to-day, St. Martin's-le-Grand tells us, Norway's tallest pines are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to meet the demands of the expanding service—demands averaging 50,000 poles per annum. Sweden was duly laid under contribution, and now Russia has become a valuable source of supply. It was in 1905 that this source was opened up by the present Controller of Stores, who visited Russia for the purpose. [illegible] not only from the forests that feed the Baltic ports, but from those in the White Sea hinterland.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE POOR AND THE POORER.

Lord Aberdeen's period of office will ever be gratefully remembered in Ireland for the great progress that has been made in fighting consumption. Most of the success in this direction is due to the unfailing efforts of Lady Aberdeen, who in 1907, inaugurated a Women's National Health Association for Ireland, and later on organised, in Dublin, an exhibition to show the people how they could best deal with the great white scourge. This exhibition was so successful that another was instituted on similar lines to visit towns in the north of Ireland. Among her many accomplishments, Lady Aberdeen includes literary talent, and her book, "Through Canada with a Kodak," is one of the most interesting volumes of travel of recent times. The Countess has also written a book on the International Women's Congress, of which organisation she has twice held the post of president.

SAILOR AND LAWYER.

Before the Earl of Desart, who has been appointed to be one of the four British members of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration, at The Hague, adopted the law as his profession, he served for three years in the Royal Navy as a midshipman his sea experience being gained between leaving Radley College and entering Trinity College Cambridge, at which latter he graduated at twenty-one. Three years after as plain Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, he was called to the Bar, becoming in due course Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Prosecutions, and King's Proctor. It was no doubt his early sea-training and legal acumen that were responsible for his being elected to represent this country at the North Sea Inquiry Commission at Paris, which dealt with the question raised by the Dogger Bank incident.

AN ALL-ROUND MAN.

Added to his many accomplishments, his Lordship is a fine sportsman, an amateur actor, a humorist, and an authority on education. Speaking once in connection with the last-named, and referring to the vexed question of good and bad teachers he told a very amusing anecdote. The incident, he said had come under his direct observation. A teacher was taking a class in arithmetic. "This," she said holding up a pencil, is a unit. This book is a unit, and these are units showing them a ruler, a flower and an apple. Then she peeled the apple, and holding up the peel, remarked "Now children, what is this?" No one answered. "Come, come, you know what it is," she urged. A little hand went up slowly. "Please," said its timid owner, "it's the skin of a unit."

MR. GLADSTONE'S TITLE.

The title which it is said that Mr. Herbert Gladstone will assume upon his elevation to the House of Lords, to wit: Viscount Gladstone of Hawarden, has in part been forestalled by the title of Viscount Hawarden, held for many years by the late Earl de Montalt. The viscounty of Hawarden is an Irish one, created in 1791, and belongs to the Maude family. It was held by the late Earl de Montalt from 1856 to his elevation to an earldom in 1886. That is to say, Lord de Montalt was known as Lord Hawarden until the latter date, for, of course, he retained the old title without using it. While Lord Hawarden, he sat in the House of Lords as an Irish Representative Peer, but his earldom being an English peerage, he henceforth had a seat in the Lords by virtue of it. When Lord de Montalt, who had long been one of Queen Victoria's Lords-in-Waiting, died in 1905, he left no heir to the earldom, and it became extinct. But the viscount of Hawarden went to his cousin, Colonel Maude, who now holds it. It may be mentioned that though the spelling is the same, the pronunciation of the Maudes' Hawarden and that of the Gladstones' differs in a sufficiently marked degree to prevent any confusion of personalities when the two peers should be spoken of—the Maude "Hawarden," being called "Haywarden" and the Gladstone, "Harden."

A VICTIM OF MAJUBA.

The failure of an heir to the de Montalt earldom arose out of a peculiarly sad circumstance. Previous to his creation of Earl, and while known as Lord Hawarden the late Earl de Montalt had an only son in the person of Captain Cornwallis Maude, of the Grenadier Guards. He was one of the best known of the young men of London Society during the late 'seventies and early 'eighties, as many people of that day will remember. But he was of an adventurous spirit, and soon tired of the monotonous life of the average guardsman. There were no motors or aeroplanes in those days. Nor was there polo, or even bridge. So, during the Boer war of '81, young Maude volunteered for active service at the front, and was attached to the 58th Regiment, then in South Africa. He was one of the unfortunate little band of poor Sir George Colley who were practically annihilated at Majuba, and was killed there among the very first who fell, being fatally shot in the neck by a Boer bullet. It may be of interest to mention that Mr. Cyril Maude, the well-known and popular actor-manager, is a cousin of the present Viscount Hawarden, as he was of the late Earl de Montalt.

A WEIRD GHOST STORY.

Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, one of the most brilliant of anti-Budget exponents, was, like many of the members of both Houses of Parliament, in the Grenadier Guards, but left the Army some sixteen years ago upon succeeding to the baronetcy. Four years previously he had married a daughter of the fourth Lord Ventry. A nephew of the late Lord Hood of Avalon, Sir Alexander is also a connection of Lord Bridport. There is a weird ghost story told about the Bridport family. At the death of the father of the present peer, an old worm-eaten box was found among his possessions. No one had ever been allowed to touch it, but after the decease of the old peer a relative determined to find out its contents. So one night, having had it conveyed into the library, he set to work, struggling hard with the locks, clamps, and steel binding. Looking up suddenly, so the story goes, he was utterly astounded to see the dead man standing opposite him, his arm raised, as though defying him to go any further. After that the box with its secret was destroyed unopened.

THE SHYEST MAN IN PARLIAMENT.

In Scotland none of the New Year honours has given more satisfaction than the peerage conferred on Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, the grandson of the founder of J. and P. Coats Limited, of Paisley, the firm that controls the thread trade of the world. Sir Thomas like his much-lamented father and his brothers, has realised to the full that wealth has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and there are few philanthropists who have been more generous and at the same time more judicious in their gifts than he. In spite of his great wealth, and his enormous social and political influence—Sir Thomas is also Lord-Lieutenant for Renfrewshire—the new peer is one of the most unassuming of men. Indeed, members of the Parliament just concluded have been heard to express the opinion that he was the shyest man in the House, and, while men of much inferior worth would push themselves noisily forward, Sir Thomas was quite content to take a back seat. The new peer has two sons and a daughter. Like their father, all are enthusiastic politicians. The elder son is a very keen yachtsman, and is considered one of the cleverest amateur naval architects of the day. Indeed, as a designer of small racing craft, he is practically unrivalled.

A GREAT SCIENTIST.

A notable birthday which fell on the eighth of this month was that of Dr. Russell Wallace. Born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, Dr. Wallace started life as a land surveyor, and subsequently became a teacher. But Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle" aroused his interest in botany and entomology with the result that he immediately started off on the first of the many voyages which have filled his life. Dr. Wallace's first trip was to the Amazon, but on the return journey all his scientific researches were lost in a shipwreck. Instead of coming back to England, however, he voyaged to the Malay Archipelago, where he spent eight years, the sequel being an epoch-making book.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed, Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

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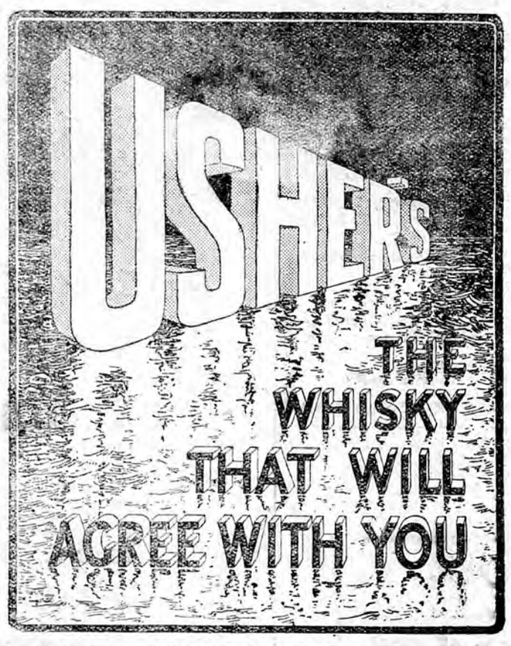

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

MODES IN EARRINGS.

With the coming of closely-twisted toques that resemble turbans, and even with hair framing the face and finished with ornaments in a style that suggests an Orient head-dress, the taste for carrying was certain to develop. Thus the last designs in earrings are revivals of the early Victorian days, when gems were set in gold heavily wrought after the Eastern fashion. The decline of their popularity in Britain was rather surprising, for in countries where the women are most charming and most coquettish this form of decoration has never ceased to prevail. The Spanish woman, the Italian, and the French are always associated with rather large and prominent earrings, from which English ideas were at one time borrowed.

REMODELLING OLD DESIGNS.

Now is the time to bring out all sorts of old designs, and to have them remodelled where they are too elaborate. Sometimes one pair of early Victorian pendant earring will design beautifully into two. Many workers in precious stones and metals take keen pleasure in adapting old designs, and are probably rejoicing that the necessity no longer exists for constructing brooches and pendants. They may now leave the ear decoration in its original form to some extent to be used for its original purpose. Sometimes ears are not pierced at all, but the ornaments are fitted with screws which attach them securely to the ear without in any way interfering with the comfort of the wearer. Large golden rings for the piquante brunette or for the brown-eyed gipsy-like face turquoise in the matrix for the blonde diamonds rubies pearls all set in most artistic designs are lavishly displayed so that it is not hard to predict a rage for earrings as soon as spring fashions really set in. Some of the pear-shaped drops are exact reproductions of the mode of days long gone by. Diamonds and other precious stones are set on slim threads of gold, and fall, perhaps in two or three strings slightly adjusted as to length. When worn in the evening they give the impression that the jewels are strung together on the slimest of threads, a charming effect. A large black pearl sometimes depends from a scintillating string of diamonds or it forms the centre of three wheels of fine gold into which diamond chips are closely set.

A FAVOURITE REVIVED.

A favourite mode of early Victorian days was a bar from which five small pendants fell and something of this kind has been brought out once more, with three pendants of unequal lengths. Mere studs of diamond pearl or gold are very effective and the touch of colour afforded by a pair of ruby, emerald, peridot, or turquoise earrings is very good with velvet or dark fur. Fortunately for many women who appreciate charming designs, these jewelled ornaments are reproduced in forms so moderate in price that a pair of tasteful and sparkling earrings may be secured for quite a modest outlay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Moldavia," Feb., 4.

The P and O S N Co's Mail steamer "Moldavia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

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Duggan, Miss
Danson, Mr J H
Davies, Miss L A
Davies, Capt and Mrs G S
Dramjee, Mr K
Flint, Mr Albert
Grossman, Mr J
Green, Mr E W
Heyes, Mr P
Huddleston, Mr G J S
Jenkin, Mr A
Judge, Mr Digby
Jackson, Mr R S
Lane, Mr R C H
Matson, Miss E
Pratt, Revd and Mrs B
Ritchie, Miss
Sage, Miss
Sackett, Revd, Mrs F C and three ladies lady
Taylor, Mr G V
Thomson, Mr G M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Berth, Mr A
Beattie, Mr M H
Brown, Miss K
Costley, Capt H
Chalmers, Mr G J Mrs infant and child
French, Capt R H
Gardiner, Comdr
Graves, Mr T
Halliday, Mr F C
Kidsman, Mr E A
Moinet, Mr L V
Maltby, Mr B
Morrison, Mr
Pennington, Mr W H
Rotenberg, Miss
Von Limberg Stirum Count Countess
Van Lyndon Count Countess
Wood, Mr Hy

FROM BRINDISI.

Stock, Mr C G
Stromgirat, Mr

FOR KARACHI.

Cantell, Mrs A
Fraser, Mr E
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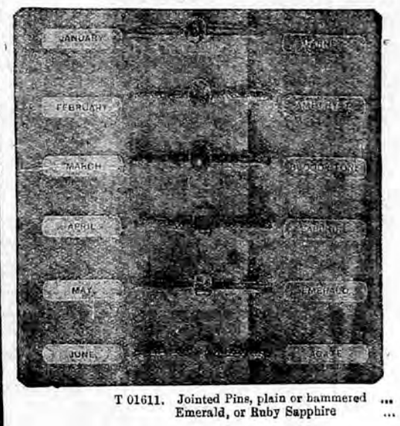

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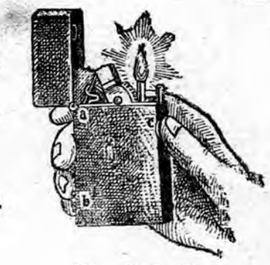

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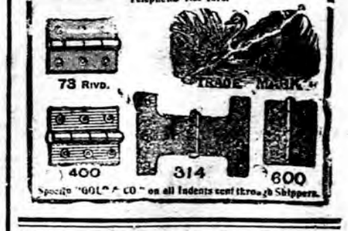

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